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THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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Division of Mycology and Disease Survey



Supplement 103

Diseases of Plants in the United States in 1936

December 31, 1937



BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DISEASES OF PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1936

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Plant Disease Reporter
Supplement 103

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The most noticeable fact regarding the incidence of plant diseases in 1936, as indicated by the reports on which this summary is based, is the contrast to their development in the preceding year. The reason for this contrast is clearly evident in the weather maps and graphs, Figures 1 to 20 in this summary, and in the monthly weather discussions in Volume 20 of the Reporter. In 1936, the interior of the country, from the Appalachians to the Rockies, suffered what was characterized as "one of the most disastrous crop seasons in the history of the interior United States" (P.D.R. 20: 269), owing to a drought that was "measurably more severe than any other of record in the climatological history of the country". (P.D.R. 20: 246). The extraordinarily high temperatures coincident with the drought burned up the crops and caused such destruction that even where diseases were not themselves inhibited in development they were not a factor in production.

Of the individual plant disease events listed in this summary, probably the most outstanding are the long-expected arrival of blister rust in California and the collection for the first time east of the Mississippi, except for one isolated instance, of the sugar-beet leaf hopper in southern Illinois in association with diseased horseradish showing symptoms very suggestive of curly top. Others that may be mentioned are the discovery of Phymatotrichum root rot in southeastern Nevada adjacent to affected areas in southwestern Utah and the spread of tobacco downy mildew to Kentucky, both of which were to be expected, and the sudden and surprising outbreak of bean rust in several States.

Details have been given concerning all of these and many other occurrences, only very briefly summarized here, in Volumes 20 and 21 of the Reporter. The following Supplements should also be consulted in connection with this summary: 99--"Some aspects of the plant disease eradication and control work of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine", by various members of that Bureau; 100--the crop loss estimates for 1936; and 101--"Fruit and vegetable diseases on the Chicago market in 1936", by G. B. Ramsey of the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases.

As heretofore, this summary is based only on reports to the Survey and makes no attempt to review the literature.

The Survey wishes again to thank all those whose reports and criticism have made the summary possible, including its collaborators, many unofficial contributors, and various members of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

TEMPERATURE

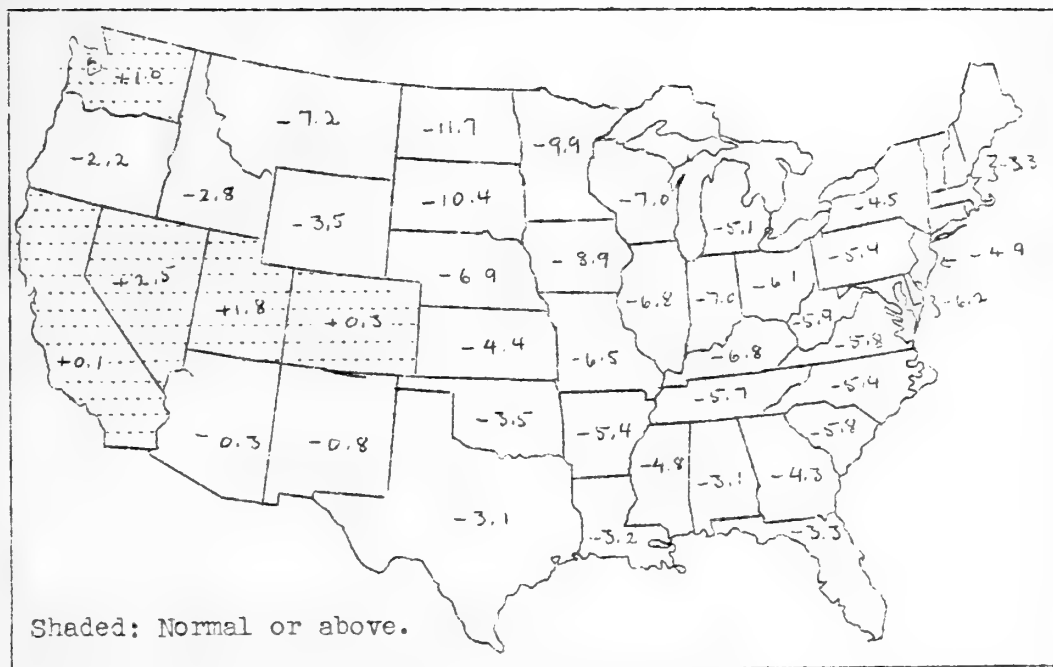


Fig. 1. Departure from the normal temperature for the winter, December 1935 to February 1936, inclusive.

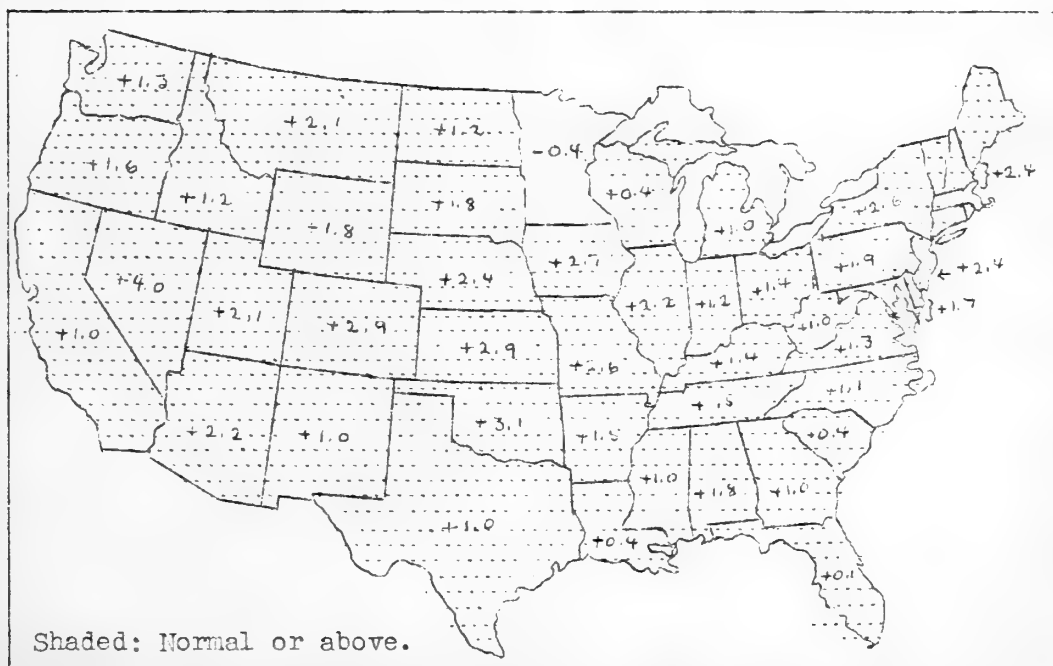


Fig. 2. Departure from the normal temperature for the spring, 1936, March to May, inclusive.

PRECIPITATION

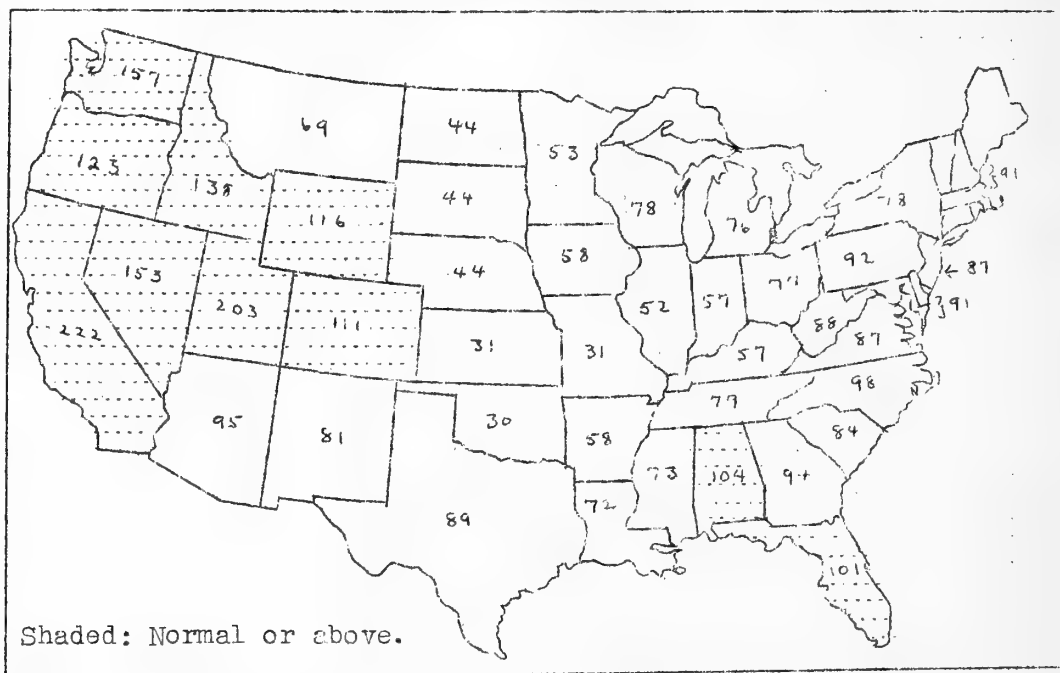


Fig. 7. Percentage of normal precipitation for the summer, June to August, 1936, inclusive.

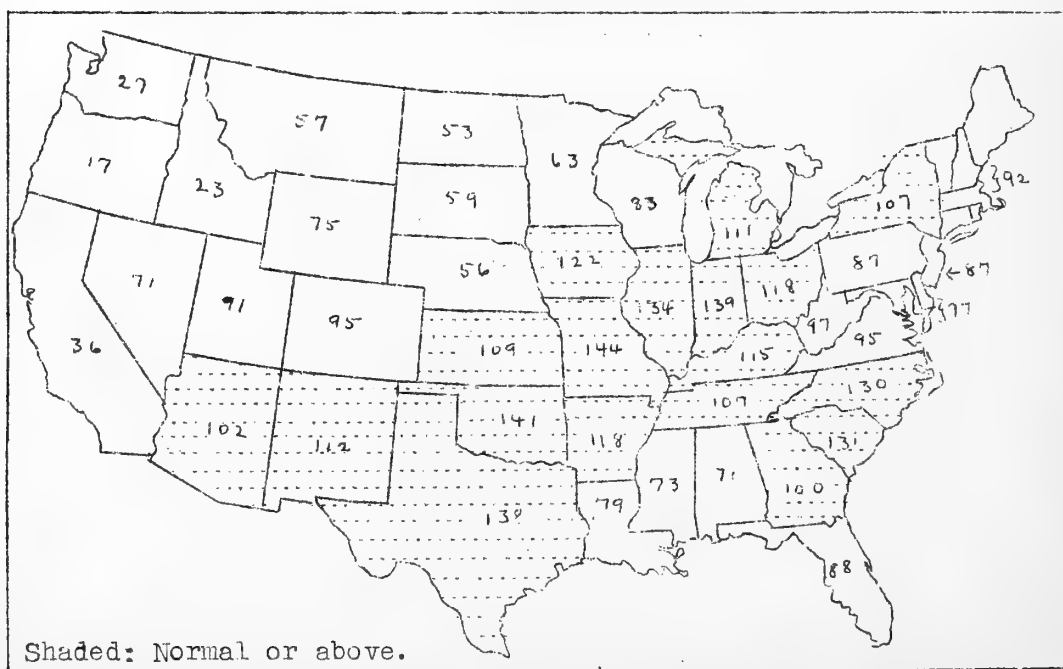


Fig. 8. Percentage of normal precipitation for the autumn, September to November, 1936, inclusive.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

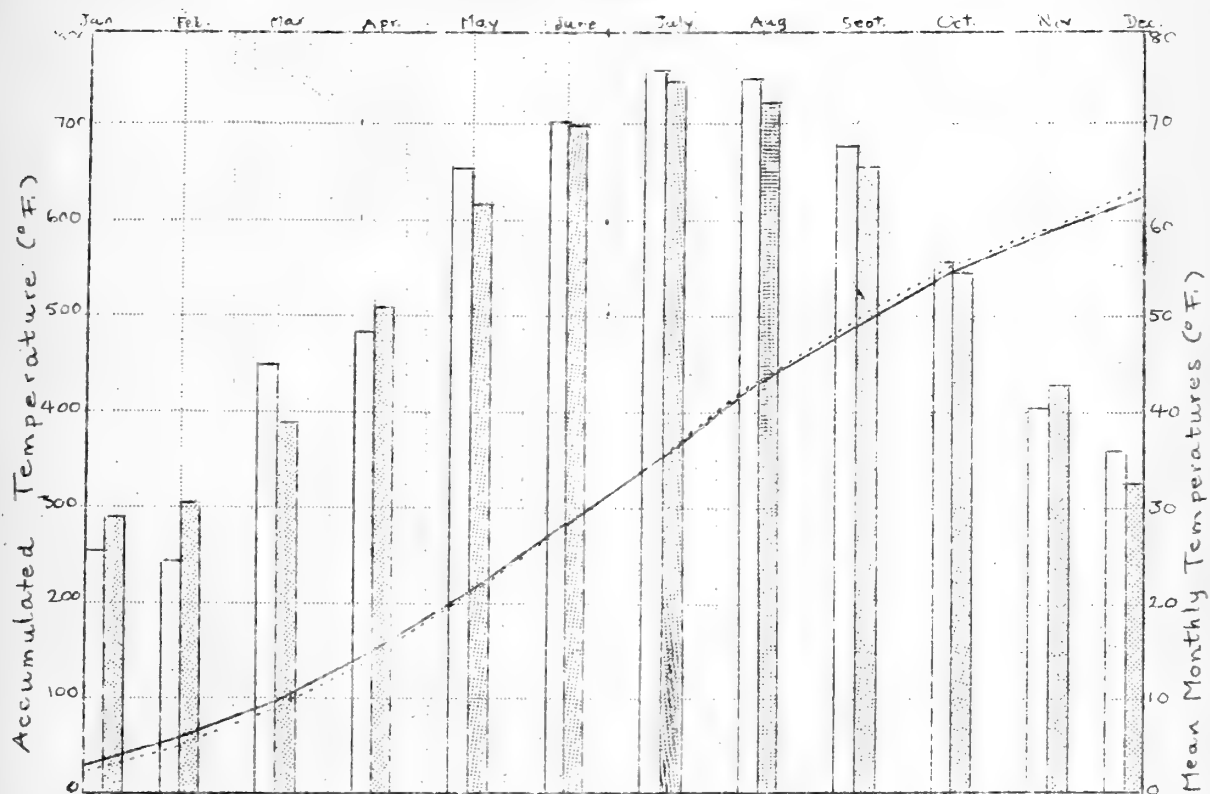


Fig. 9. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

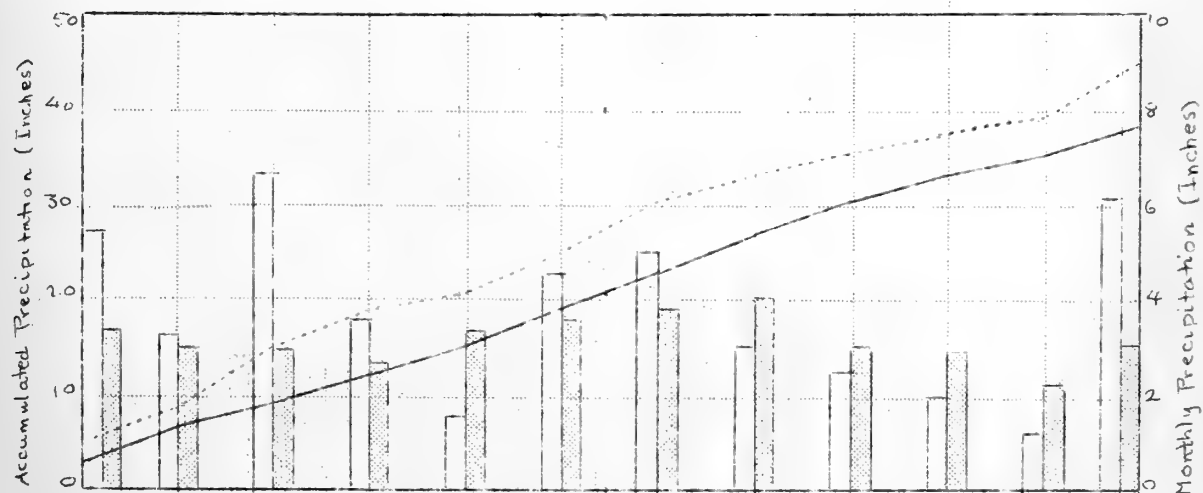


Fig. 10. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

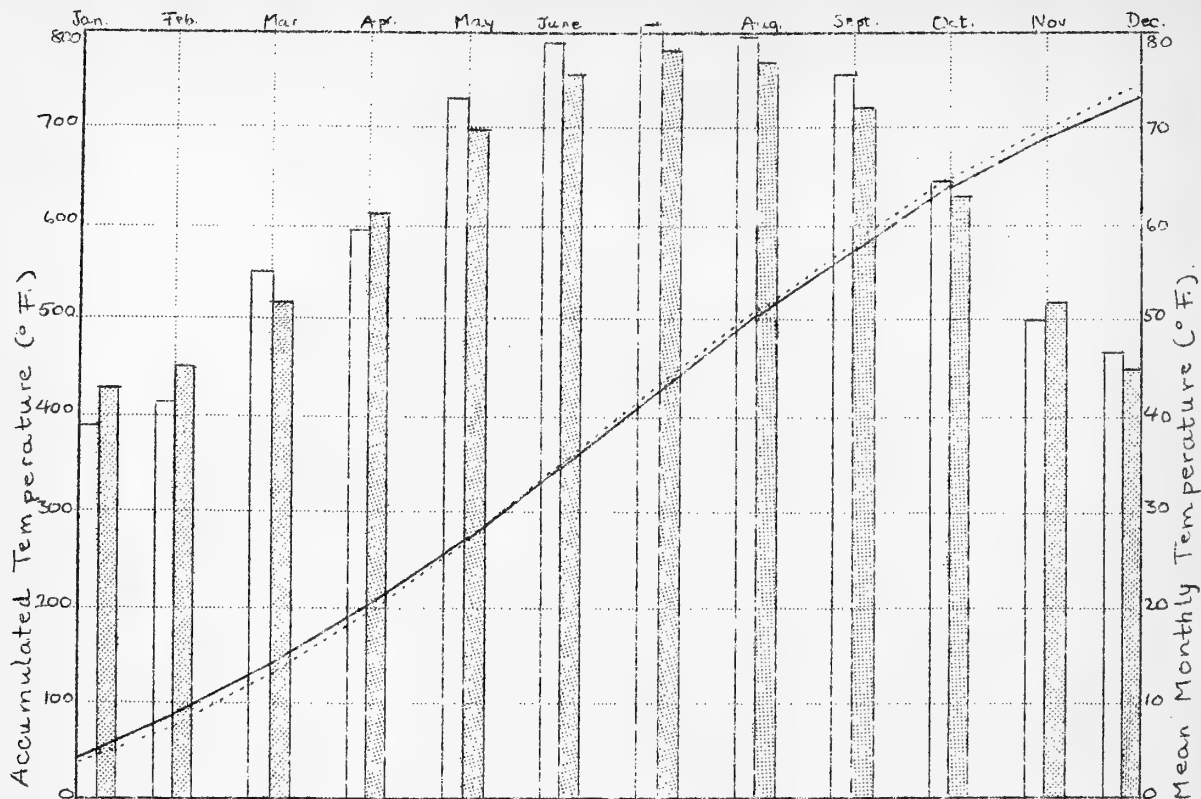


Fig. 11. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Atlanta, Georgia for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

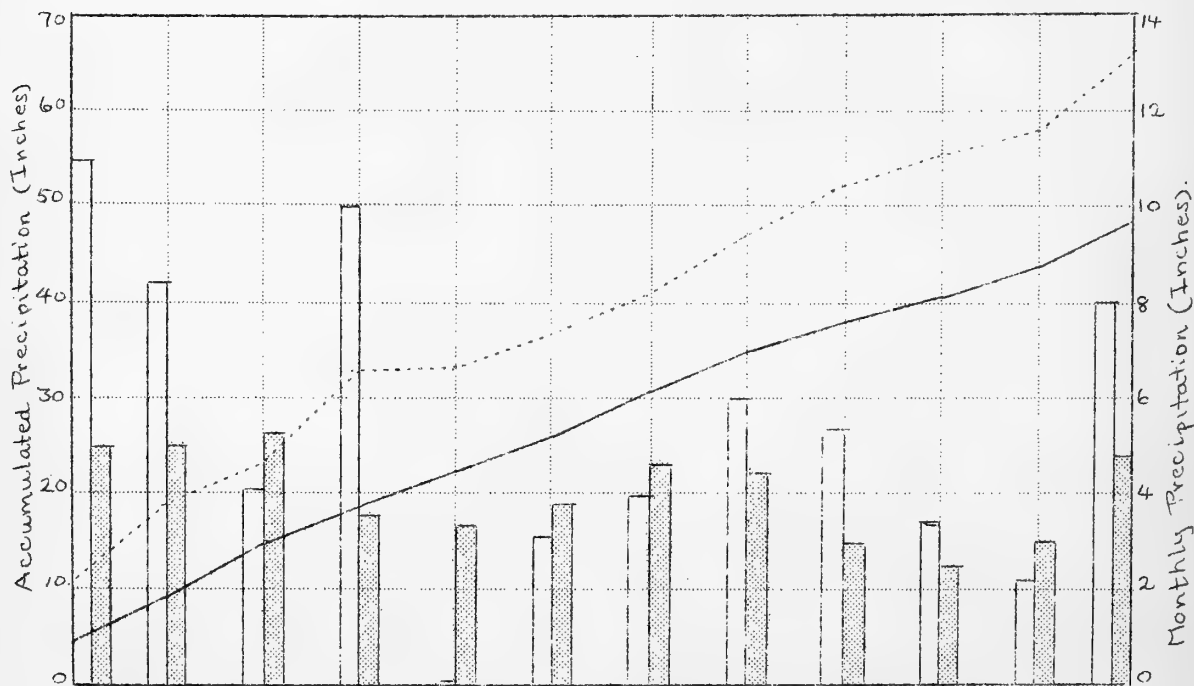


Fig. 12. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Atlanta, Georgia for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

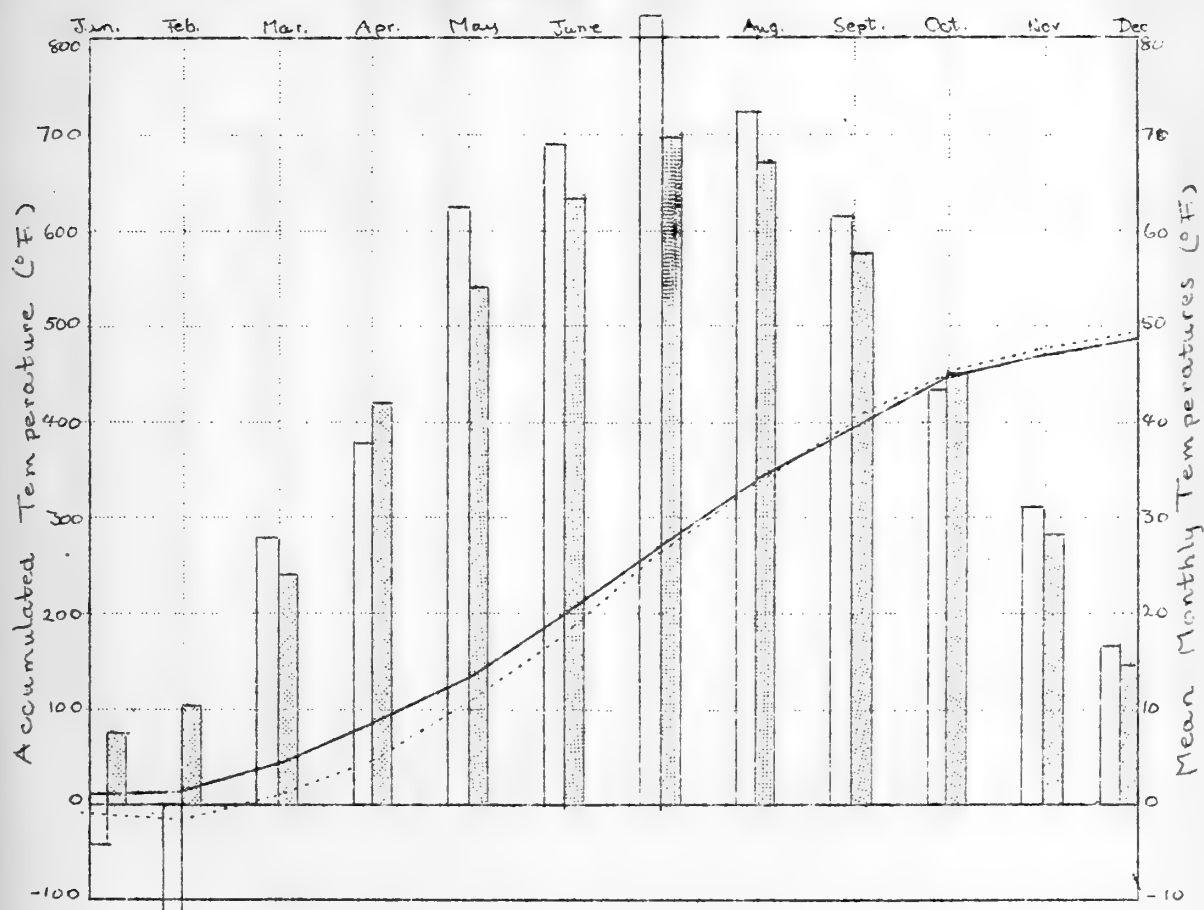


Fig. 13. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Bismarck, North Dakota for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

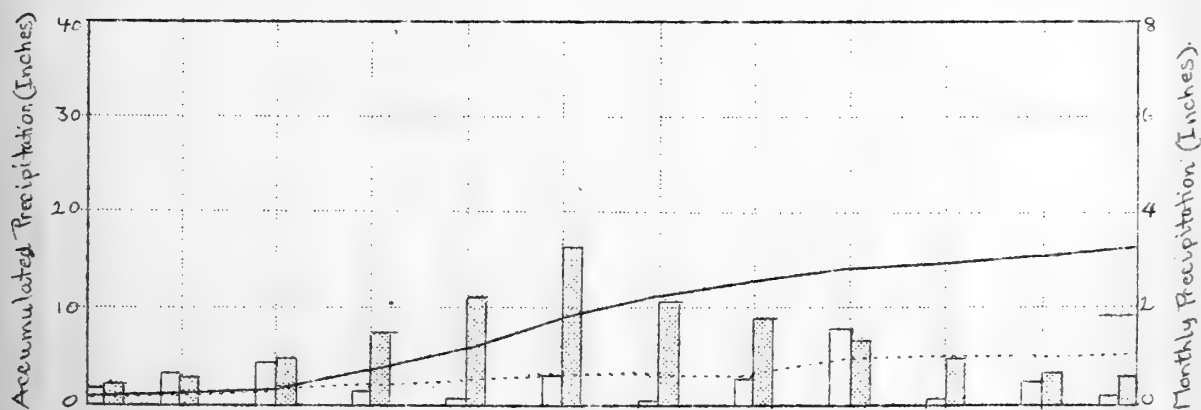


Fig. 14. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Bismarck, North Dakota for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

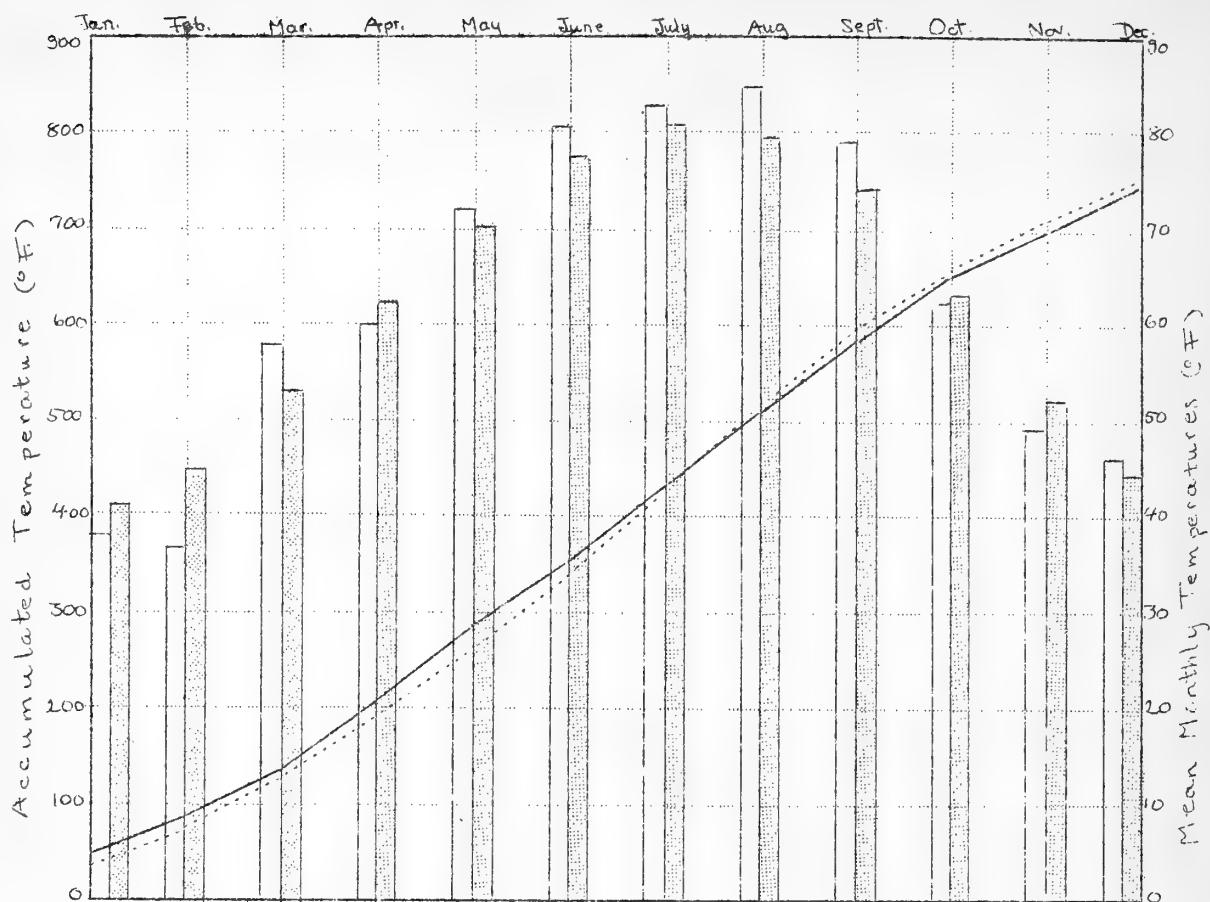


Fig. 15. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Little Rock, Arkansas for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

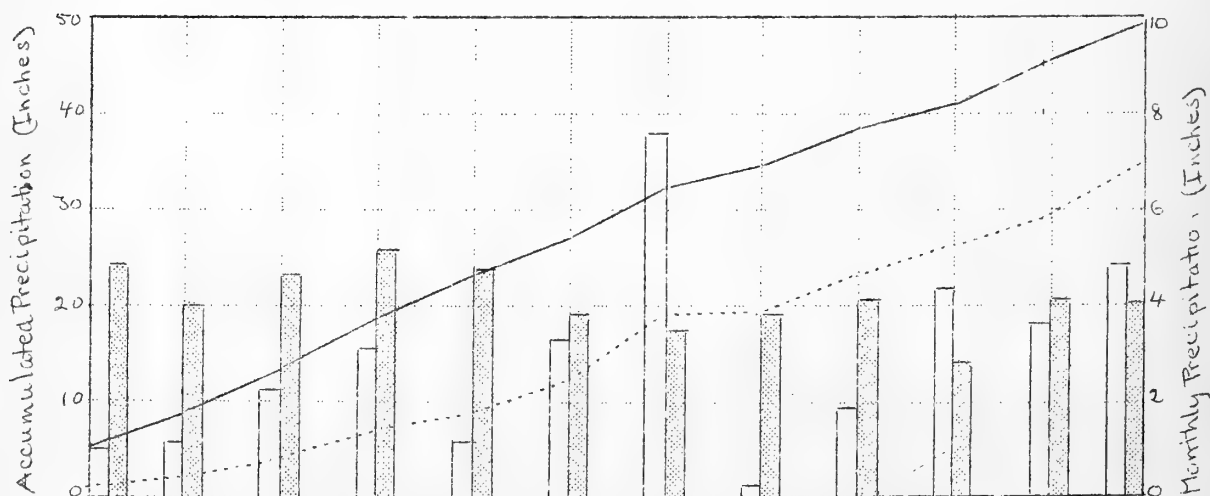


Fig. 16. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Little Rock, Arkansas for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

PORTLAND, OREGON

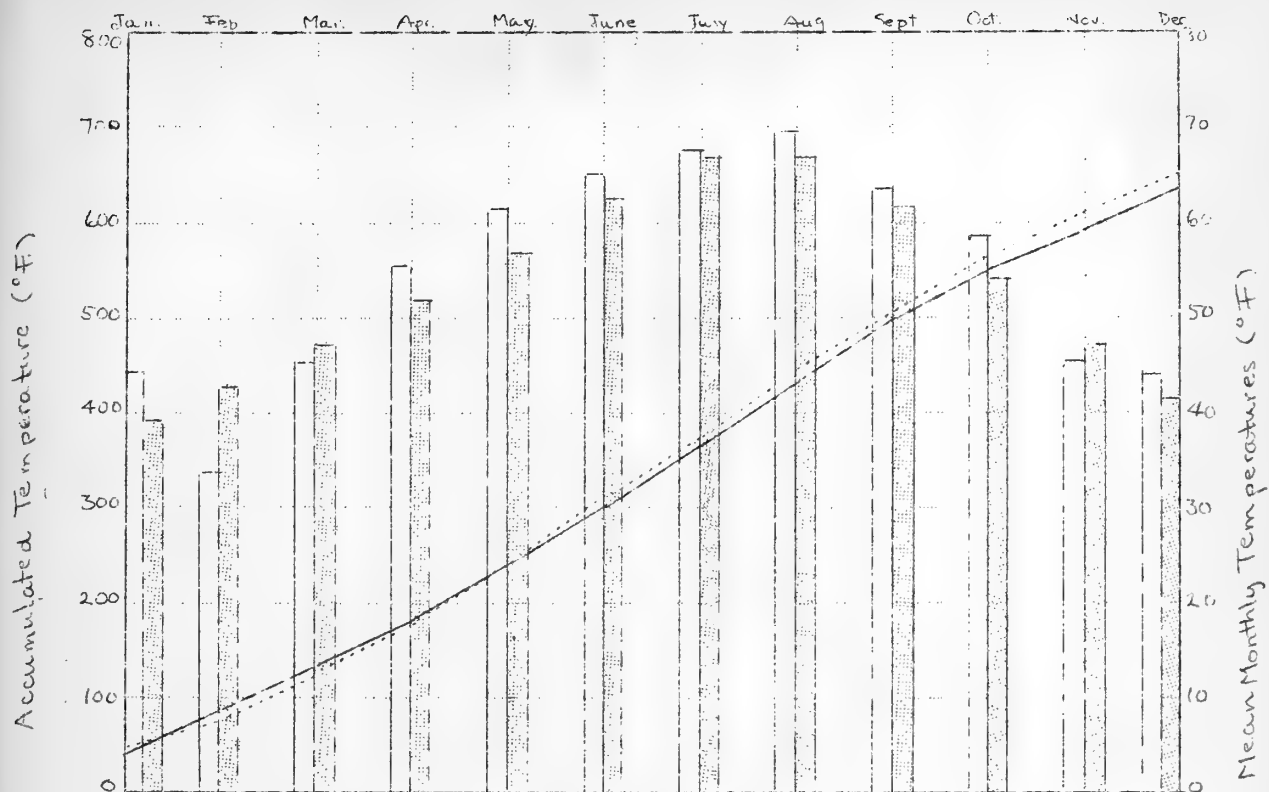


Fig. 17. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Portland, Oregon for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

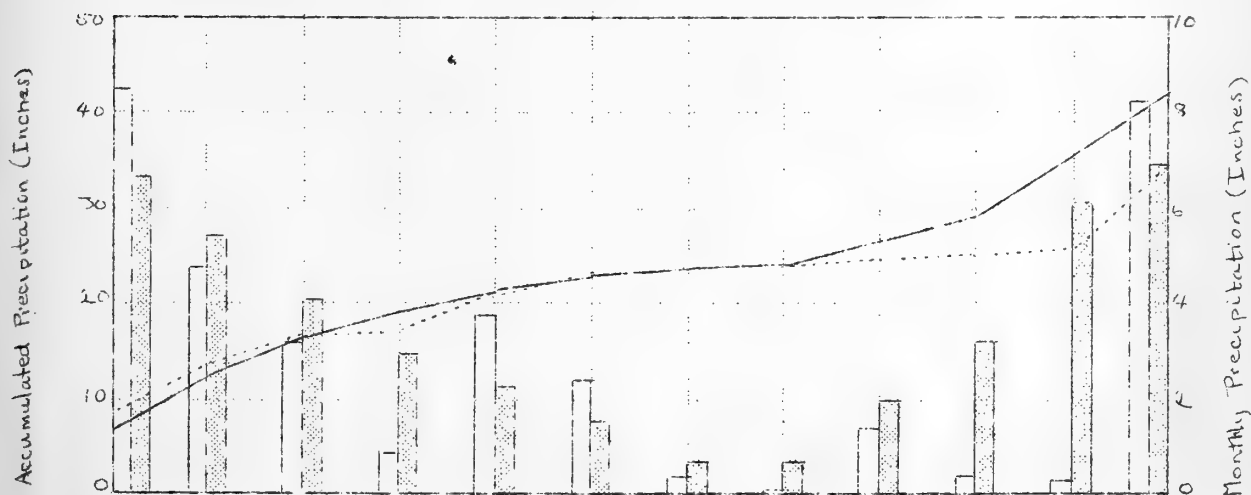


Fig. 18. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Portland, Oregon for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

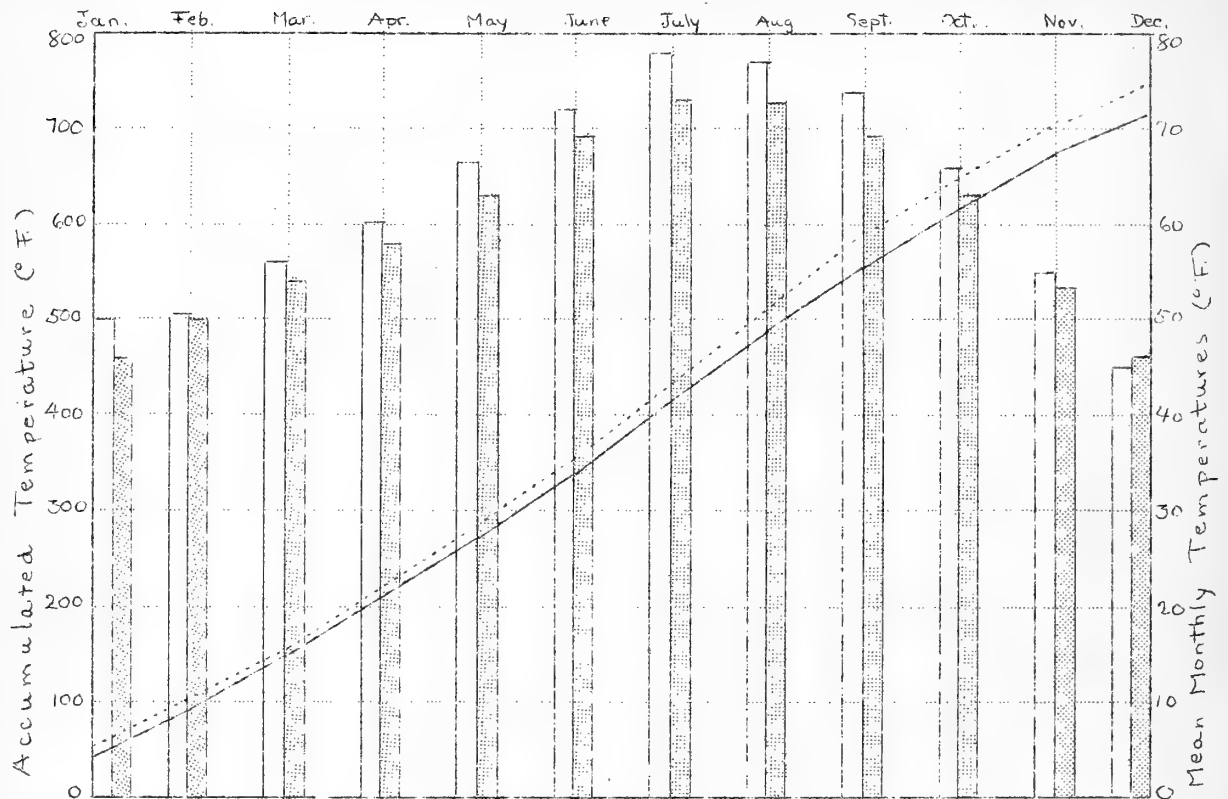


Fig. 19. Accumulated temperature in degrees F. at Sacramento, California for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and mean monthly temperatures (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

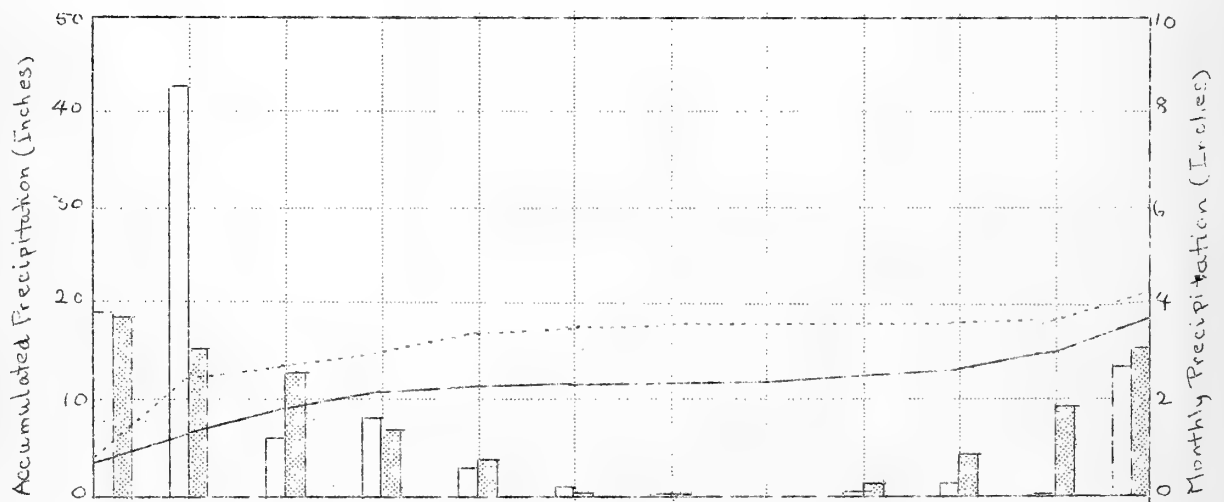


Fig. 20. Accumulated precipitation in inches at Sacramento, California for the year 1936 (dotted line) compared with normal (solid line), and monthly precipitation (plain bars) compared with normal (shaded bars).

DISEASES OF CEREAL CROPS

AVINA SATIVA. OATS:

Root rot (Fusarium spp.) was present in the usual slight amounts in Michigan and Minnesota. In Oregon F. culmorum lotelius and other species were said to be particularly widespread and destructive (P.D.R. 20:114-115).

Scab (Gibberella saubinetii) was reported from Maryland only.

Crown rust (Puccinia coronata). Except on the Atlantic Coast where there was about the usual amount, prevalence was less or much less than usual in most of the twenty-seven States reporting this disease and losses generally amounted to only traces. Several of the reports mentioned that the rust appeared late. Louisiana reported a loss of 10 percent; Georgia, 4; North Carolina, 3; Virginia, 2.5; Maryland, 2; Oklahoma and Oregon, each 1.5; and West Virginia, 1.

Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) was generally a negligible factor in oat production in 1936. Only four States reported losses of 1 percent or more: Mississippi, 3.5; Virginia and Oregon, each 1.5; and Massachusetts, 1. Other States' losses did not exceed a trace. Several reported that stem rust was hard to find. However, considerable damage was reported from western Washington where stem rust had previously caused very little injury.

Smut (Ustilago avenae and U. levis). In Kansas, Oklahoma, and southwestern Missouri, there was a considerable increase in the amount of smut in 1936. According to C. O. Johnston very few fields in the southern Plains region were free from the disease and infections of between 30 and 50 percent were reported in some commercial fields. Fairly dry and warm soil (soil temperature about 65-70° F.) at seeding time was reported by C. L. Lefebvre as favoring smut infection in Kansas, where the maximum amount observed in fields was said to be 66 percent and the loss for the State was estimated at 20 percent. In both Oklahoma and Missouri the loss was put at 10 percent. According to C. M. Tucker, infection was much heavier than usual in the southwestern part of Missouri, but was lighter in the northern half of the State, resulting in a total loss not much more than usual. As high as 50 percent infection was observed in Missouri fields. Outside of this area smut was reported to be of the usual importance or somewhat less, although some high percentages were reported in individual fields. As much as 40 percent occurred in fields in Pennsylvania and more than 40 percent was seen in one field of Fulghum oats in Arkansas. Loss estimates besides those already given were 10 percent in Massachusetts (estimated from counts made in August) and Pennsylvania; 5 in Maine, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Montana, and Wyoming (2 percent U. avenae, 3 percent U. levis); 4 in Texas (U. avenae); 3.5, Virginia; 3, Georgia and Minnesota; 2.5, Ohio; 2, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, and Utah; 1.5,

Michigan (1, U. avenae, 0.5, U. levis), Illinois (U. avenae); 1, New Hampshire, Louisiana, South Dakota; 0.5, Delaware; 0.4, Oregon; traces, Connecticut, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Idaho.

Anthraxnose (Colletotrichum graminicolum), Texas. Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis), Washington. Leaf spot (Helminthosporium avenae) was reported from Illinois, Michigan, and Washington. Red leather leaf (Pseudodioscosia avenae) was common in March in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, (P.D.R. 20:114-115).

Halo blight (Bacterium coronafaciens). Less than usual was reported in Illinois and Minnesota, where losses were negligible. It was more prevalent late in the season than is usual in Iowa, where losses were estimated at 3 percent. New Jersey also reported its presence.

Blast (due largely to insufficient moisture before and during panicle emergence) although less prevalent than usual, was an important disease in Illinois where it caused a loss estimated at 8 percent. In Pennsylvania and Iowa losses of 2 percent were estimated.

BARLEY. See HORDEUM VULGARE.

CORN, FIELD. See ZEA MAYS.

CORN, SWEET. See ZEA MAYS.

FLAX. See LINUM USITATISSIMUM.

HORDEUM VULGARE. BARLEY:

Ergot (Claviceps purpurea) was less prevalent than usual. Traces were observed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Mildew (Erysiphe graminis) was reported from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Losses were estimated at a trace except in the northeastern counties of Missouri and in Virginia where the disease was much more prevalent than usual. In Missouri the reduction in yield was estimated at 1 percent with an additional loss in grade of a like amount. The disease was not observed in North Dakota where it had been found for the first time in 1935.

Scab (Gibberella saubinetii) generally was much less prevalent than in average years and did little damage. The only losses of 1 percent or more reported were 2 percent in Maryland and 1 percent in North Carolina and Texas. Traces appeared in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

Stripe (Helminthosporium gramineum) was widely reported as usual. Losses generally were set at a trace and did not exceed 1 percent except in Virginia, Iowa, and South Dakota where 3 percent was reported.

Spot blotch (Helminthosporium sativum) was reported from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota. Losses ranged from zero to 1 percent with prevalence generally less than in average years because of the dry weather.

Head blight (Helminthosporium sp.). Traces were observed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Leaf rust (Puccinia anomala) did little damage. Only Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas reported its presence. Losses were confined to zero or a trace and incidence was less or much less than usual except in Kansas where a considerable amount appeared in some fields of winter barley late in the season, but the infection was almost immediately dried up by hot dry weather in June. Infection on spring barley in Kansas was infrequently seen.

Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) caused only negligible injury in most States and was generally much less prevalent than usual. Massachusetts and Virginia each estimated the reduction in yield at 1 percent, and Iowa at 0.5. Other estimates did not exceed a trace.

Net blotch (Pyrenophora teres) caused losses estimated at 1 percent in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In other States reporting it losses were very slight.

Scald (Rhynchosporium secalis) was reported from Wisconsin and California where it caused only slight injury.

Covered smut (Ustilago hordei) occurred in about the usual amounts or somewhat less. Losses of 1 percent or more estimated are: Kansas, 7; Pennsylvania, 6.7; Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Colorado, 3; Virginia, 2.5; North Carolina, Georgia, Montana, and Utah, 2; Minnesota, 1.5; Arkansas and Missouri, 1.

Loose smut (Ustilago nigra, U. nuda, and other species). Loose smuts were also reported to have caused about the usual loss. Estimates of 1 percent or more are: Arkansas, 8; Missouri, 4; Wisconsin, 3.5; Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, and Colorado, 3; West Virginia, 2.5; Pennsylvania, 2.3; Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming, 2; Massachusetts, Georgia, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Montana, 1.

Bacterial blight (Bacterium translucens), Texas.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. FLAX:

Wilt (Fusarium lini) was more prevalent than usual in Wisconsin and occurred in about the usual amount in Minnesota and North Dakota. Losses were not serious because of the general use of resistant varieties. Rust (Melampsora lini) occurred with less than the usual prevalence in Wisconsin,

Minnesota, and North Dakota. Traces of pasmo (Phlyctaena linicola) appeared in Wisconsin and Minnesota, causing practically no injury. Browning (Polyspora lini) was observed in North Dakota. Damping off (Pythium debaryanum) was very prevalent in Iowa, as in most years, and was estimated to have caused 20 percent reduction in yield. Texas and Minnesota each reported traces of injury from root rot caused by miscellaneous fungi.

Heat canker (non-parasitic). More than usual was reported from Minnesota and South Dakota, and the usual amount from North Dakota. The reduction in yield in South Dakota was said to be 20 percent, estimated on the basis of the crop harvested in proportion to the acreage that might have been harvested. Early plantings escaped. In North Dakota the loss was estimated as 0.5 percent, and in Minnesota as a trace.

OATS. See AVENA SATIVA.

ORYZA SATIVA. RICE:

Leaf spot (Cercospora oryzae) was more prevalent than usual in Louisiana where it was estimated to be the cause of a 10 percent reduction in yield. The principal loss in the very susceptible Blue Rose and Early Prolific varieties is due to the premature ripening induced and is more serious in Blue Rose because of its later maturity, according to T. C. Ryker.

Black leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae) was favored by rains throughout the season and was generally prevalent in most rice fields in Louisiana. All varieties are apparently susceptible. The disease was reported from Arkansas also.

Blast (Piricularia oryzae). A serious infestation was observed near Almyra, Arkansas, on rice grown on land cleared the previous winter. The short-grain rice was dwarfed and many of the first tillers were killed. The yield was reduced at least 50 percent. Early Prolific in the same field was less severely affected but the disease caused considerable damage to this variety also (Cereal Courier 28:178. Nov. 10, 1936). Blast was also reported from Texas.

Root rot (Pythium sp. plus poor environmental conditions) caused some damage in Louisiana where plants were being grown under unfavorable conditions such as poor soil, alkalinity, and too early flooding. A loss of 1 percent was estimated. Sheath and leaf spot from which Pythium nagaii has been consistently isolated was prevalent both in 1936 and 1935 in Arkansas (E. C. Tullis).

Kernel smut (Tilletia horrida). E. C. Tullis reported the discovery of this disease in Texas in 1936 (P.D.R. 21:30). Traces appeared in Louisiana. None was observed in Arkansas this year.

Kernel spot (Curvularia lunata /Helminthosporium curvulum7) was reported from Texas. Kernel spot (Helminthosporium oryzae) was reported as general on all varieties in Louisiana. A trace was reported from Texas. Leaf spot (Helminthosporium oryzae) was somewhat less prevalent than usual in Louisiana, where 3 percent reduction in yield was estimated. It was said to be more prevalent than usual in Texas and Arkansas. Stem and sheath rot (Leptosphaeria salvinii /Sclerotium oryzae7) occurred scatteringly as usual in Arkansas. Sheath rot was present in most fields in Louisiana. The disease was also reported from Texas. Foot rot (Ophiobolus oryzinus) appeared late in the season and was of slight importance as usual, in Arkansas. Sheath spot (Rhizoctonia sp.) caused a 0.5 percent loss in Louisiana.

Traces of straight head (undetermined) were reported from Texas and more than the usual prevalence scatteringly distributed from Arkansas. White tip (undetermined), which is usually of some importance in Louisiana, was much less prevalent than usual in 1936. It was not observed in the river section. The disease is apparently favored by high temperatures. Rexora seems to be immune, Fortuna is resistant, while Blue Rose and Early Prolific are very susceptible.

RICE. See ORYZA SATIVA.

RYE. See SECALE CEREALE.

SECALE CEREALE. RYE:

Ergot (Claviceps purpurea) was reported in mostly negligible amounts in the area from Massachusetts to North Dakota, south to Virginia and Iowa, and from Oregon. The only losses of more than a trace were 2 percent in South Dakota, and 1 percent in Massachusetts. In both North and South Dakota hot dry weather at blossoming time prevented infection according to collaborators.

Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicolum) was found causing leaf spot in one field in Illinois. It was also reported from Wisconsin. Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) was observed in trifling amounts in Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and Michigan. Scab (Gibberella saubinetii) was reported only from Wisconsin where prevalence was much less than in 1935. Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) was relatively unimportant causing little or no loss in the States reporting it. Leaf rust (Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis) caused reductions in yield of 1 percent or more in Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 5; Wisconsin, 3; Massachusetts, Virginia, and Texas, 1. Stem rust (Urocystis occulta) was nowhere reported as causing more than a trace of reduction in yield. It occurred in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Bacterial blight (Bacterium translucens secalis) was observed locally in Minnesota.

SORGHUM VULGARE. SORGHUM:

Fusarium diseases (Fusarium spp.) were reported from Texas as follows: Root rot of milo, 6 percent injury; stalk rot of milo, 2; head mold of hegari, 2; grain mold of kaffir, 2.

Leaf spot (Helminthosporium sp.) and rust (Puccinia purpurea) were reported from Texas on milo.

Pythium root rot. Pythium arrhenomanes was reported from Kansas, and Pythium sp. from Imperial County in California. There was less of the disease than usual in Kansas but it was more prevalent than formerly in California.

Charcoal rot (Rhizoctonia bataticola) occurred in Texas, on hegari.

Head smut (Sorosporium reilianum) was reported in traces from Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Loose kernel smut (Sphacelotheca cruenta) caused a loss of 4 percent in Texas. Covered kernel smut (Sphacelotheca sorghi); Texas reported 4 percent on sorghum and 3 on milo; Wisconsin, the usual incidence on sorghum; Minnesota, more than the usual prevalence locally; and Kansas, less than usual with scattered distribution as the extreme drought reduced the crop. Most fields in the State either did not head or headed late and did not mature grain.

Molds (various organisms) were reported from Texas as follows: Aspergillus spp. on hegari and kaffir causing respectively 2 and 3 percent injury. Various organisms as hay molds caused losses amounting to 6 percent.

Bacterial stripe (Bacterium andropogoni) and bacterial streak (B. holcicola) were generally prevalent in the sorghum areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. In many cases the foliage was severely injured. (R. W. Leukel).

TRITICUM AESTIVUM. WHEAT:

Ergot (Claviceps purpurea). In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, ergot was less prevalent than in 1935 and caused no appreciable injury.

Mildew (Erysiphe graminis). Light infestations were reported from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, and Michigan, and a heavy infestation was reported on winter wheat at Manhattan, Kansas, in May.

Foot and root rots (Fusarium sp.). See Foot and Root Rots, Helminthosporium.

Scab (Gibberella saubinetii) was of very little importance in 1936. It was reported as follows: New Jersey; Pennsylvania, less prevalent than usual, average percentage of spikelets infected, 0.115, loss a trace; Maryland, reduction in yield, 1 percent, reduction in grade 1; Kentucky, no scab in nursery; North Carolina, common; Texas, 1; Arkansas, no data; Illinois, not seen in the State in 1936; Michigan, no report of loss and little scab seen; Wisconsin, a trace; Minnesota, much less than usual, no loss; Iowa, less, loss 0.5 percent; North Dakota, less, a trace.

Foot and root rots (Helminthosporium sativum, Fusarium spp., and various organisms). Helminthosporium sativum caused foot-rot as follows: Pennsylvania, found in 5 out of 113 fields surveyed, average percent of infection, 0.09 percent, loss, a trace; North Carolina, severe; Texas, 1 percent; Oklahoma, less than usual; Michigan, a few plants in experimental plot with heavy infection, little damage over the State; Wisconsin, a trace; North Dakota, usual prevalence; loss in yield 1 percent. This organism in conjunction with Fusarium and others caused injury in Minnesota and Kansas resulting in estimated loss of 1 and 2 percent respectively. Iowa reported 1 percent loss from various organisms.

Take all (Ophiobolus graminis) was found in only one of 124 wheat fields surveyed in Pennsylvania. Incidence in this field was 0.2 percent. The disease was much less prevalent in Kansas than in former years although it was found on a few farms.

Stripe rust (Puccinia glumarum). Washington.

Stem rust (Puccinia graminis). In only a few of the 31 States from which reports on stem rust were received did the estimated loss exceed a trace. These are Utah, 5 percent; Virginia and Idaho, each 2; Pennsylvania, 1.5; Massachusetts and West Virginia, each 1; Iowa and Kansas, each 0.5.

Leaf rust (Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici). Pennsylvania, found in each of 113 fields surveyed, average percentage of infection 90.9, started earlier in the spring than usual and became severe about blooming time, loss 13 percent; Maryland, less than last year, reduction in yield, 0.75 percent, total loss 1.5; Virginia, Kentucky, trace; North Carolina, slight; Texas, 2; Oklahoma, much less, too dry; Arkansas, trace; Ohio, Illinois, 0.5; Michigan, trace; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, trace; Iowa, 1; Missouri, trace, general but very light infection; North Dakota, scarcely any; South Dakota, trace; Kansas, 0.2; Wyoming, slight trace; Colorado, 1.

Glume blotch (Septoria nodorum) was less prevalent than usual in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the only two States reporting its presence. Losses were estimated at 1.5 and 1 percent respectively including injury in grade as well as reduction in yield.

Speckled leaf blotch (Septoria tritici) caused only a trace of loss in Pennsylvania. It was more prevalent than in 1935 in Illinois where the loss was estimated at 5 percent and, in Kansas, where the disease was found nearly everywhere on wheat.

Bunt (Tilletia levis and T. tritici). The presence of one or both species was reported as follows: New Jersey, general throughout the State, Pennsylvania, more than in 1935 and much more than in an average year, reduction in yield, 5 percent, "Bunt occurred in 84 out of 123 fields surveyed or 68.3 percent of the untreated fields. It was found in 6 out of 6 treated fields where smut balls were not removed. A trace occurred in 1 field out of 16 where wheat was treated as recommended"; Maryland, reduction in yield 2 percent, loss in grade 3; North Carolina, common; Texas, 2; Arkansas, trace; Illinois, "Infection ranged from a trace to 2 percent, reduction in yield averaged only a trace"; Michigan, 5; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 0.5; Iowa, 2; Missouri, "Reports from Kansas City market showed some receipts of smutted wheat from Missouri River bottom lands in western half of the State. Fields not visited"; North Dakota, 0.3, "Large areas of wheat destroyed by drought before it matured smut"; Kansas, 0.3; Wyoming, 1.5; Colorado, 3.

Flag smut (Urocystis tritici) occurred locally in Kansas in about the usual amount. It was abundant in one field of Harvest Queen where there had been protection from the cold north and northwest winds. (A. G. Johnson).

Loose smut (Ustilago tritici). Pennsylvania reported loss in yield and grade of 2.5 percent. It appeared in 109 out of 111 fields surveyed. Two fields planted with hot-water-treated seed had no loose smut. In Maryland it was more prevalent than usual and caused reductions in yield and in grade of 1 percent each. Other reports were as follows: North Carolina, common; Illinois, much more prevalent, loss 0.9 percent; Michigan, 5; Wisconsin, trace; Minnesota, trace; Mississippi, trace; Texas, 3; Arkansas, present in small amount; Iowa, 1; Missouri, more than usual, 4; North Dakota, less than in an average year, 0.4; South Dakota, 1; Kansas, 0.2.

Basal glume rot (Bacterium atrofaciens) was very sparingly present in Illinois. Black chaff (Bacterium translucens undulosum) appeared in traces in Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Kansas.

WHEAT. See TRITICUM AESTIVUM.

ZEA MAYS. FIELD CORN:

Basisporium dry rot (Basisporium gallarum [Nigrospora sphaerica]) was specifically reported only from Illinois and Wisconsin although it probably occurred in other States as well.

Black bundle (Cephalosporium acremonium) was general and more prevalent in Illinois than in average years and was estimated to have reduced the yield 7.5 percent.

Ear and stalk rot (Diplodia zeae) was reported, mostly in the usual amounts, from the following States with losses as indicated: Massachusetts, 2 percent; New Jersey, general but not serious; Pennsylvania, trace; Delaware, trace; Maryland, 0.5; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 1.5; North Carolina, trace; Georgia, 2; Texas, 2; Oklahoma, 3; Ohio, 0.5; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1.5; Michigan, 0.3; Wisconsin, trace; Minnesota, trace; Iowa, 10.

Damping off (Fusarium sp.) caused some damage in Oklahoma but was less prevalent than usual.

Stalk rots (Fusarium spp.) caused a reduction in yield in Wisconsin of 5 percent and a total loss of 0.5 percent in North Dakota.

Root rot (Fusarium spp.) was reported as not very common in New Jersey, present in Texas to the extent of 5 percent, and causing 1 percent loss in Minnesota.

Ear rot and seedling blight (Gibberella saubinetii). Losses from ear rot were reported as follows: Texas, 2 percent; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 0.3. Seedling blight appeared in small amounts in Wisconsin.

Brown spot (Physoderma zeae-maydis) developed on flooded lands in Illinois and was reported as locally severe in Ventura County, California. (P.D.R. 20:293; 21:79).

Rust (Puccinia sorghi) was of negligible importance, as usual.

Charcoal rot (Rhizoctonia bataticola) was observed in Missouri for the first time.

Head smut (Sorosporium reilianum), Washington.

Smut (Ustilago zeae). High temperatures were reported as favoring the development of smut with a resultant increase in amount in several mid-western States, including Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota. Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Kansas reported less than usual. In Missouri, however, the drought reduced the corn crop so much that smut was not an important factor in yield and a similar condition was reported from Kansas. Sundstrom's Hybrid No. 56 was reported as very resistant in South Dakota, while all ordinary mass-selected varieties were said to be susceptible. Loss estimated (reduction in yield unless stated otherwise) was 25 percent in South Dakota, of which 10 percent was reduction in yield; 7 in Minnesota;

6 in Colorado; 5, Iowa; 4.5, Michigan; 4, Pennsylvania; 3.7, Illinois; 3, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas; 2, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Utah; 1.5, Wisconsin; 1, Kentucky, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Kansas, and Wyoming; 0.5, Louisiana and Indiana; trace, New Hampshire, Delaware, Arkansas, Idaho, and Oregon. West Virginia and California also reported its occurrence.

Ear rots (various fungi other than Diplodia). Aspergillus flavus and A. niger were much more prevalent than usual in Illinois causing a loss estimated at 5 percent. Fusarium spp. were reported as follows: New Jersey; Texas, 1 percent; Illinois, 3.5; Michigan, trace; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 0.5; South Dakota, 8 percent reduction in yield and 10 in grade. Penicillium sp. caused reductions in yield estimated at 10 percent in Illinois and traces of loss in Wisconsin. Phoma zeicola was reported in traces from Texas. Rhizopus sp. reduced yields by 3 percent in Illinois. Various molds other than Diplodia were reported as follows: Maryland, loss in yield 1.5 percent and in grade 1.5; Iowa, 3; Kansas 0.5.

Root rots (various fungi other than Diplodia) were reported less prevalent than usual in Maryland where reduction in yield was estimated at 2 percent with an additional 2 percent loss in grade. Other States reporting were Mississippi; Illinois, reduction in yield 6 percent; and Colorado, trace.

Stalk rots (various fungi other than Diplodia). Maryland reported losses of 1 percent reduction each in yield and grade, Illinois 2.5 percent loss in yield, and Kansas reported trouble due to parasitic and non-parasitic causes difficult to analyze because of the drought.

Bacterial wilt (Aplanobacter stewarti) was observed in Massachusetts to a small extent in one field of Pearl popcorn in an isolated field that had not grown corn in recent years. The seed was locally grown in 1934. The disease was also observed on popcorn in Texas. Other reports of wilt on field corn were a trace in Pennsylvania and Maryland; and 1 percent in Texas. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas, the disease was not observed on field corn in 1936.

Bacterial stalk rot (Bacterium dissolvens) occurred in unusual prevalence on flooded land in southern Illinois. In 5 fields an average of 2.3 percent of the stalks were infected. This is the first observation of the disease in the State since 1932. Traces of loss were also reported from Missouri, where the disease was confined to bottom lands. See P.D.R. 20: 293.

Phosphorus deficiency (non-parasitic) was important in many fields in central Illinois (P.D.R. 20:209-210).

ZEA MAYS. SWEET CORN:

Ear and stalk rot (Diplodia zeae) developed as follows: Maine, trace; Massachusetts, 2 percent; Pennsylvania, 3; Virginia, 0.5; West Virginia, 2; Texas, 3; Ohio, trace; Indiana, trace; Michigan, 0.1; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, trace; Iowa, 3.

Leaf blight (Helminthosporium turcicum) was less prevalent in Massachusetts than for the past three years.

Rust (Puccinia sorghi) was general and unusually prevalent in both Massachusetts and New York but did little damage. In Nassau County on Long Island, 100 percent infection developed in all fields after August 1, but no loss resulted. Rust was also reported from Connecticut.

Smut (Ustilago zeae) was very prevalent on sweet corn as follows: Maine, reduction in yield a trace; Massachusetts, more prevalent, 6 percent; Rhode Island, trace; Connecticut, 3; New York, seemingly increasing each year, especially on the extra early yellow varieties, very abundant this year, 5 to 10 percent loss on extra early varieties, 1 to 2 on later varieties; New Jersey, prevalent as usual; Pennsylvania, usual amount, 6; Delaware, very general in sweet corn plantings; Maryland, usual amount, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 3; Texas, 10; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 5; Michigan, more than usual, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, much more prevalent, 7; Iowa, more, 7; North Dakota, 1; Kansas, trace; Wyoming, trace; Colorado, 5; Idaho, trace.

Root rots (various fungi) caused a reduction in yield in Maryland estimated at 4 percent. Fusarium spp. and Penicillium spp. appeared in Minnesota in about the usual quantity.

Ear rots (various fungi) were reported less prevalent than usual in Maryland and Minnesota.

Bacterial wilt (Anplanobacter stewartii) was definitely less destructive than for several years. Reports are briefly summarized as follows: Massachusetts, not seen at all; Connecticut, only one report; New York, almost lacking entirely upstate, less prevalent than last year on Long Island, trouble confined almost entirely to local areas in Nassau County; New Jersey, much less prevalent than in past several years, Whipple's Yellow, which in previous years showed as high as 50 percent, showed only a trace in 1936; Pennsylvania, much less, trace, use of common resistant varieties has cut losses very much; Maryland, much less, 0.1; Virginia, 1.5, "At Arlington Farm, Virginia, susceptible varieties were 100 percent infected at maturity but only about 10 percent were killed by bacterial wilt" (Charlotte Elliott); West Virginia, 3; Kentucky, in a few plantings seen there was no wilt present; Texas, 3; Ohio, very scarce this year, 0.5; Indiana, trace; Michigan, much less than usual, no reports; Wisconsin, some on early Golden Bantam; Iowa, less, trace; Kansas, no reports; California, serious in sweet corn, several plantings destroyed. See also P.D.R. 20:248-254.

DISEASES OF FORAGE AND COVER CROPS

LEGUMES

ALFALFA. See MEDICAGO SATIVA.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEA. See PISUM ARVENSE VAR.

CLOVER. See TRIFOLIUM spp.

COWPEA. See VIGNA SINENSIS.

MEDICAGO SATIVA. ALFALFA:

Root rot (Armillaria mellea). Root infections developed on alfalfa grown as a cover crop in a California prune orchard where the trees were affected. No alfalfa plants were killed. (Scott).

Downy mildew (Peronospora trifoliorum) was reported from Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Kansas, Wyoming, Washington, where it caused considerable damage in some plantings, and California.

Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum). C. J. King reported the discovery of this fungus in Nevada in the Virgin and Moapa River Valleys. (P.D.R. 20:202). A loss of 10 percent was estimated in Texas.

Black stem (Pleospora rehmanniana / Phoma medicaginis, Ascochyta imperfecta). Kansas was the only State reporting black stem in 1936. It was said to be less prevalent than usual and the loss was estimated at 2 percent.

Leaf spot (Pseudopeziza medicaginis) was reported as follows: Massachusetts, early infection severe, dry weather checked it; New Jersey, very severe in some plantings; Michigan, trace; Wisconsin, less than usual, too dry and hot; Minnesota, less, too dry; Iowa, 3 percent; Missouri, much less, trace; North Dakota, less; Kansas, usual amount, 0.1 percent reduction in yield; Wyoming, usual trace; Washington, present to a greater or less extent in all plantings visited; California, general.

Leaf spot (Cercospora medicaginis) caused losses of 0.5 percent in Texas and 2 percent in Iowa. Anthracnose (Colletotrichum trifolii), Texas. Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni), Wyoming. Root rot (Fusarium spp.), Minnesota. Yellow leaf blotch (Pyrenopeziza medicaginis): Kansas, less than usual, 2 percent; and Washington. Damping off (Pythium sp.) appeared in about the usual amount in Kansas. It occurs wherever alfalfa is sown on fallow ground. Stem rot (Sclerotinia trifoliorum) caused 25 percent loss in a newly seeded field of Grimm alfalfa in West Virginia. Rust (Uromyces medicaginis), New Jersey, Texas, and California. Crown wart (Urophlyctis alfalfae), Texas.

Bacterial wilt (Aplanobacter insidiosum) was reported from Massachusetts, more than usual, dry in late June, July, and part of August, loss 10 percent; Connecticut, found in one field; Wisconsin, usual slight amount; Iowa, less, loss 10 percent; Kansas, much less, too dry, occurred in eastern part of State, loss 1 percent; and Wyoming, only in irrigated fields, loss 10 percent.

Virus diseases. Mosaic was very prevalent in alfalfa plantings visited in central Washington (L. K. Jones, P.D.R. 20:230). Witches' broom due to virus and yellow top, possibly a virus disease, were also reported from Washington.

MELILOTUS spp. SWEET CLOVER:

Leaf spot (Cercospora davisii) was less prevalent than usual in Iowa where it caused 1 percent loss. Root rot (Fusarium sp. and other Fungi Imperfecti) was observed in Minnesota in about the usual amount. Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum): Ten percent loss was reported in Texas.

Mosaic (virus) was generally distributed in about the usual amounts in Minnesota. The Alpha variety was said to be susceptible.

PISUM ARVENSE var. AUSTRIAN WINTER PEA:

See P.D.R. 20:210-212 for a report on diseases of this important plant in the Southern States.

SOJA MAX. SOYBEAN:

This is an important crop from many viewpoints but diseases were very incompletely reported. Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum) occurred in Texas. Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) was severe throughout the sandy soil areas but was not so important on the black lands of eastern North Carolina. Bacterial pustule (Bacterium phaseoli sojense) occurred in New Jersey, North Carolina, and Louisiana. Mosaic (virus) was reported from New Hampshire.

SWEET CLOVER. See MELILOTUS spp.

TRIFOLIUM spp. CLOVER:

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni) was observed as follows: on T. pratense in Connecticut, Virginia, Minnesota, where marked difference in susceptibility in selections of standard varieties were noted, and in Iowa; on Trifolium spp. in Massachusetts as early as May 15, New Jersey, common and severe throughout the State, and Wisconsin.

Sooty spot (Phyllachora trifolii) was reported from New Hampshire on T. hybridum and T. pratense; on Trifolium sp. from New Jersey; and from Washington on T. repens.

Rusts (Uromyces spp.). Uromyces trifolii was reported on T. pratense from Connecticut; on T. hybridum from Texas, and on Trifolium spp. from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Texas. U. minor was collected on T. parryii in Wyoming.

Anthrachnose (Colletotrichum trifolii), New Jersey, trace present in a few fields; Texas, trace. Root rot (Fusarium spp.) was general in Minnesota on T. pratense. Anthrachnose (Gloeosporium caulivorum) found in 10 percent of the red clover fields in southeastern Minnesota; Wisconsin, less than usual. Leaf spot (Macrosporium sarcinaeforme), Minnesota, on T. pratense. Slime mold (Phyvarum cinereum), Pennsylvania on T. repens. Root rot (Sclerotinia trifoliorum) occurred in New Jersey on T. incarnatum. It caused minor losses in the Piedmont region of North Carolina.

Mosaic (virus) was reported general throughout New Jersey on T. pratense.

VETCH. See VICIA spp.

VICIA spp. VETCH, BROAD BEAN:

Leaf spot (Ascochyta pisi), New Jersey and Oklahoma. Spotted wilt (virus), California on V. faba.

VIGNA SINENSIS. COWPEA:

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni). Texas and California. The California material collected by Mackie at Camarillo was found by Dundas to be the same as strain No. 1 on beans.

Root rot (Fusarium martii phaseoli) was less prevalent than in an average year in Oklahoma.

Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum tracheiphilum) was common throughout North Carolina where it caused severe losses in sandy soils. It was reported as less prevalent than usual in Texas and Oklahoma. It was general and very important as usual on Blackeye cowpea in California. The new varieties Calva No. 2 and Calva No. 35 were immune, according to J. B. Kendrick.

Root and stem rot (Rhizoctonia spp.). Texas reported 1 percent of trouble due to Rhizoctonia sp., Texas and California a root and stem rot (charcoal rot) caused by R. bataticola, and California a root canker due to R. solani.

Wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum). The organism was isolated from diseased cowpea plants infected principally with Phizoctonia collected in the Sacramento Valley, California, in September 1935. There does not seem to be any previous record of V. albo-atrum on cowpea (Rudolph and Snyder, P.D.R. 20:125-126).

Leaf spot (Cercospora cruenta), New Jersey and Texas. Less anthracnose (Colletotrichum lindemuthianum) than usual occurred in Oklahoma. Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii), Texas. Rust (Uromyces vignae), Texas.

Mosaic (virus). In California a mosaic was found in experimental plots. It does not resemble cowpea mosaic of the East. (Gardner).

GRASSES

AGROPYRON spp. WHEATGRASS: Ergot (Claviceps purpurea) was reported from Wyoming on A. dasystachyum and A. pauciflorum.

AGROSTIS spp. BENTGRASS: Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) was reported on A. alba from Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Brown patch (Phizoctonia sp.): Massachusetts reported the least of this trouble in years. It was common in several golf courses in New Jersey. On putting greens in Michigan it was much more troublesome than usual because of the high temperatures and the use of large quantities of water. Dollar spot (Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F. T. Bennett), Michigan, see brown patch. Snow mold (Typhula graminum), New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Smut (Ustilago striaeformis): Illinois reported a single observation on 0.4 percent of the culms in a 15-acre field of A. alba. It is usually common on roadside red top but rare in cultivated fields.

BROMUS sp. BROMEGRASS: Smut (Ustilago bromivora), Wyoming, on B. polyanthus.

ELYMUS spp. WILD RYE: Ergot (Claviceps purpurea) on E. condensatus and E. glaucus in Wyoming.

HORDEUM sp. WILD BARLEY: Leaf spot (Sclerotium graminis), Wyoming, on H. jubatum.

ORYZOPSIS HYMENOIDES. INDIAN RICE GRASS (QUINCY GRASS): Smut (Ustilago hypodytes), Washington.

PHLEUM PRATENSE. TIMOTHY: Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) was reported as epiphytotic on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts.

POA spp. BLUEGRASS: Ergot (Claviceps purpurea) on P. canbyi from Wyoming. Leaf spot (Helminthosporium vagans), New Jersey. Slime mold (Physarum cinereum), Pennsylvania, on P. pratensis.

SORGHUM VULGARE SUDANENSE. SUDAN GRASS: Anthracnose (Colletotrichum lineola), Texas. Leaf blight (Helminthosporium turcicum) severely injured plots at Beltsville, Maryland. It was also reported from Texas. Rust (Puccinia purpurea), Texas. Bacterial stripe (Bacterium andropogoni), Texas.

D I S E A S E S O F F R U I T C R O P S

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. PEACH:

Shot hole (Cercospora circumscissa) was common in Texas.

Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) was reported as follows: Massachusetts, due to heavy carry-over on twigs, it was much more damaging than usual in home orchards and more troublesome in commercial orchards; Connecticut, more common than for several years; New York, largely limited to southern Hudson Valley; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, less than in an average year; Delaware, unsprayed trees showed heavy infection, sprayed plantings a trace; Maryland, more than usual, about the same amount as in 1935, injury in grade about 2 percent; Virginia much less than usual, only on unsprayed trees; North Carolina, not important in commercial orchards, untreated seedling peaches were heavily infected; Mississippi, abundant in all orchards observed; Texas; Arkansas, trace, dry weather unfavorable; Illinois, scattered infections in the southern portion of State, no appreciable loss; Michigan, much less than usual; Iowa, no loss; Kansas, much less than usual, same as in 1935; Oregon, heavy infection in one unsprayed orchard in poor culture, but properly cared-for orchards were seemingly free.

Blight (Coryneum beijerinckii) occurred in about the usual prevalence in Washington, Oregon, and California. It was reported for the first time as being of considerable importance on peach fruits in some southern Idaho areas, as a result, probably, of above-normal precipitation. It is a common disease in northern Idaho. (P.D.R. 21:90).

Powdery mildew (reported as Podosphaera oxycanthae). A light infection was observed at Twin Falls, Idaho, in September.

Brown rot (Sclerotinia spp.). Washington reported S. cinerea and winter injury jointly responsible for damage and California reported Sclerotinia sp. as becoming of increasing importance in both clings and freestones as a fruit rot. S. fructicola was reported as follows: Massachusetts, damaging only to the latest varieties; Connecticut, not bad in most orchards; New York, less than usual, same as in 1935; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, less than average amount, reduction in yield estimated at 6 percent with an additional loss in transit of 2 percent; Delaware, much less than usual, first traces appeared on fruit following curculio injury, not generally severe; Maryland, more than usual, 6 percent; Virginia, only where fruit was not

properly sprayed; North Carolina, seems to be becoming more severe as blossom blight, especially on Red Bird, Mayflower, and other early varieties; Mississippi, only traces; Texas; Arkansas, conspicuous by its absence, dry weather unfavorable; Illinois, much less than usual; Iowa, practically none; Kansas, much less than in an average year.

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa persicae) appeared with unusual prevalence in Massachusetts in late August and September, and was occasionally observed in Connecticut. It was also reported from Texas and California.

Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) was reported with the comments indicated from the following States: Massachusetts, about normal, causing very slight damage except in orchards that did not receive the dormant fungicide; New York, less than in an average year; New Jersey, slight infection; Pennsylvania, less than usual; Delaware, more than average, same as in 1935; Maryland, average prevalence, 2 percent reduction in yield; Virginia, the usual amount appeared only where trees were not sprayed; Mississippi, was not observed even in orchards which had not received the dormant spray; Texas, trace; Arkansas, trace, of no importance; Illinois, much less than usual. Michigan, much less, dry in early growing season; Iowa, no injury, unfavorable moisture conditions; Missouri, less than average; Kansas, same as in 1935, much less than in average years; Idaho, less important than usual in Lewiston, very severe in an orchard north of Moscow in July; Washington, commonly observed in western part of State and extending into Skamania County; Oregon, less than last year, probably mostly due to spray applications where the trouble was bad last year; California, less than in 1935 or in an average year.

Rust (Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae). Specimens were received from Texas where the injury was estimated at 0.5 percent. In California where it has been rare since the outbreak in 1928, rust is again assuming importance in some orchards.

Die back (Valsa leucostoma), Texas.

Wilt (Verticillium sp.) was reported from Massachusetts for the first time (P.D.R. 21:56, 89).

Bacterial spot (Bacterium pruni) was of no commercial importance in Massachusetts and was scarcely noticeable even on unprotected back-yard trees. It was more prevalent than usual in Connecticut, causing rather severe defoliation in some young orchards, and appeared in about the usual amount in New York with a slight increase in the number of reports from the Hudson Valley, some of which (at least) are believed to be due to arsenical injury. It appeared much later than usual in North Carolina and was of very little importance. Traces were observed in New Jersey, Delaware, and Illinois. It was very general in Texas where losses were estimated at 3 percent.

Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens) continues to cause death of old trees in many orchards in North Carolina. It was prevalent in Texas where it was reported from 33 counties causing an estimated damage of 5 percent. It was reported on nursery stock in Idaho.

Root knot (Heterodera marioni). In North Carolina heavy losses were observed in orchards recently planted on old fields previously in susceptible crops such as cotton, cowpeas, and melons. Old trees heavily infected were not severely injured. The disease was also reported from Texas.

Virus diseases: Little peach was reported from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa. For complete summaries of the distribution of mosaic and phony peach, and a brief discussion of the present status of the eradication programs, by B. M. Gaddis, see P.D.R. Supplement 99:36-41 and 45-46.

"X disease", believed to be due to a virus carried in some wild host, possibly Prunus virginiana, was reported again from Connecticut where it was found in some new orchards. Yellowing was observed in New York causing a trace of loss in six counties; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, loss 0.5 percent; Maryland, 0.5; Virginia, trace; Michigan, less prevalent, 1; Iowa, no commercial loss.

Diseases of non-parasitic and undetermined origin: Yellow chlorosis due to magnesium deficiency was reported from North Carolina. During the extremely dry periods in May and June the leaves of trees in the sand hill region began to turn yellow, from the petiole toward the tip. There was much defoliation but after rains began color was partially recovered and leaf holding improved. (R. F. Poole). E. C. Blodgett reported several types of non-parasitic or undetermined troubles from Idaho (P.D.R. 21:92, 93, 95), including lime-induced chlorosis (also reported from Texas) and another form probably due to excessive irrigation; premature dropping of fruit and foliage, which has increased in severity and prevalence in one locality since it was first observed two or three years ago; shotholing and discoloration of the foliage and dull bark associated with poor growth of trees in a nursery; and a bitter pit type of injury on Lemon Cling fruit from a tree in one orchard. A trouble designated as distal necrosis of the fruit, cause unknown, was reported from Asotin County, Washington. Gummosis was reported from New Jersey. Sunscald was very severe in one planting in Delaware where heavy defoliation had resulted from a late arsenic spray.

Weather injury has been reported in various issues of the Reporter.

APPLE. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.
 APRICOT. See PRUNUS ABERNACI.
 BLACKBERRY. See RUBUS sp.
 CHERRY. See PRUNUS sp.

CITRUS spp:

Canker (Bacterium citri). See P.D.R. Supplement 99:41-43 for a discussion of the present status of this disease by B. M. Gaddis.

CYDONIA OBLONGA. QUINCE:

Leaf blight (Fabraea maculata) caused a loss estimated at 5 percent in Pennsylvania, was also reported from New York and Mississippi. Rust (Gymnosporangium clavipes) appeared in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Black rot (Physalospora obtusa) was reported from Massachusetts and New Jersey. Blight (Bacillus amylovorus) was reported as follows: Massachusetts, worse than in most past years; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey, general throughout the State; Pennsylvania, general, more than usual, 5 percent reduction in yield; Texas, 3. Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens), New Jersey.

DEWBERRY. See RUBUS sp.

FICUS CARICA. FIG:

Branch canker (Macrophoma fici) was reported from Louisiana for the first time, and from Texas. Several other diseases were reported from Texas, as in previous years.

FIG. See FICUS CARICA.

FRAGARIA sp. STRAWBERRY:

Root rot (Armillaria mellea), Washington.

Gray-mold rot (Botrytis cinerea) was less prevalent than last year in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. In Connecticut it occurred mostly on green fruit. In Louisiana there was less than usual because of the comparatively dry and cool weather during harvesting. It is the most important fruit rot under field conditions in Florida and this year it was favored by cool wet weather in January and February and was much more prevalent than usual, greatly reducing the number of picked berries which could be packed for market.

Anthraxnose (Colletotrichum fragariae) although usually one of the most serious diseases in Florida, was almost negligible in 1936. Because of the dry cool spring it did not appear as early as usual and the extremely dry September prevented its spread as rapidly as in normal seasons. (A. N. Brooks).

Leaf blight (Dendrophoma obscurans) was of the usual slight importance in Florida where it very seldom appears in sufficient abundance to warrant control practices.

Leaf scorch (Diplocarpon earliana) was reported as follows: Pennsylvania, usual prevalence, reduction in yield 0.5 percent; Maryland, more, 1.5; Florida, less than usual; Louisiana, less than usual, same as in 1935, 3; Texas, 0.5; Arkansas, trace; Michigan, less than usual, very little, early season dry; Wisconsin, less than usual. A. N. Brooks reports that in Florida this is the only leaf spot that appears in sufficient abundance to make spraying necessary. It is very seldom general, but in individual nursery patches it sometimes assumes major importance.

Slime mold (Fuligo spp.), F. septica in New Jersey; F. violacea in Texas; Fuligo sp. in Kansas.

Root rot (Fusarium orthoceras longius) was more prevalent than usual in Maryland, where it is a very important disease. Wet soil and high soil temperature apparently favored its development. As high as 90 percent infection was observed in individual plantings. The reduction in yield for the State was estimated at 5 percent. (C. E. Temple).

Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae) appeared as follows: Massachusetts, less damaging than usual on bearing beds but unusually bad on new beds late in the season, loss 1 percent; New York, less than usual, 1 percent; New Jersey, common but cause of little injury; Pennsylvania, usual amount, loss 1 percent; Maryland, 1; Florida, owing to the resistance of the Missionary variety this leaf spot is never of any importance, sometimes appears on shipped-in plants early in the spring but shortly afterwards disappears even though no spray is applied; Mississippi, generally abundant; Louisiana, more than usual prevalence, 10; Texas, 3; Arkansas, trace; Michigan, much less; Wisconsin, less; Minnesota, one report; Iowa, less, 3; Missouri, much less, trace; North Dakota, usual trace; Kansas, much less; Washington, abundant in Cowlitz and Clark Counties, of slight importance in most other western counties.

Fruit rot (Penicillium ubiquitus) which was the cause of much loss in Suffolk County, New York, in 1935 did not occur in 1936.

Fruit rot (Pezizella lythri) was much more prevalent in Florida than usual, but relatively less important than either botrytis or rhizoctonia rot.

Brown core root rot (Phytophthora sp.), California.

Bud and fruit rot (Rhizoctonia solani) were very prevalent in Florida. The cool wet weather favored the development of the trouble. January and February were the wettest in more than 30 years and were also colder than normal. Rhizoctonia fruit rot was almost as abundant as botrytis rot. All rots together reduced the marketable grade of fruit at least 25 percent for the entire shipping season. (A. N. Brooks).

Root rot and crown rot (Phizoctonia spp.). New Jersey reported a species of Rhizoctonia associated with root rot. Florida reported a crown rot due to a Rhizoctonia sp. definitely not solani. "The species causing this disease in nursery beds is a higher temperature organism working during the summer months, whereas, R. solani causes rot of buds and fruit during cool wet weather. The crown rot was much less prevalent than usual in 1936." (A. N. Brooks). Texas experienced 4 percent loss from root rot attributed to R. solani.

Fruit rot (Rhizopus nigricans). Maryland reported less of this trouble than usual because of the dry hot season, losses were estimated at 3 percent. Florida, with a cool wet season, experienced much more than the usual amount of rhizopus rot which usually does not appear in the field to any extent. Kansas reported 1 percent loss, less than in an average year.

Crown rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) was much less prevalent than last year and less prevalent than in an average year in Louisiana. The loss was estimated at 0.2 percent.

Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) was reported much less prevalent than usual in Florida. The spring and summer months were too dry for its development.

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca humuli) was reported from New York, Virginia, Washington, and Idaho, and from California where it was severe on summer and fall crops in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties.

Wilt (Verticillium spp.) was observed for the first time in Oregon (P.D.R. 20:261) and was reported from California, in Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties.

Black root (various causes). This group of root injuries was reported from the several States designated with causes assigned as indicated: Massachusetts, undetermined, usual prevalence, loss 10 percent; New York; Pennsylvania, several fungus species, usual prevalence, 10; Florida, physiological, "In this condition only the cortex becomes black, the stele remaining white and capable of producing new laterals when the soil about the plant is loosened. Black root appears on plants which have been growing on nursery beds for 6 months or more." (A. N. Brooks); Oklahoma, less than usual, too dry and hot; Michigan; various causes, can be found in many plantings, estimated loss 10 percent; Wisconsin, low winter temperature, more than usual; Minnesota, various fungi, plus winter injury, "Nursery inspectors report much winter injury"; Washington, fungi and winter injury very prevalent in most of the plantings visited.

Dwarf or crimp (Aphelenchoides fragariae). In Massachusetts, where the disease differs in some respects from that in southern States and is

thought to be caused by a different physiological strain of the organism, one infected bed was observed in Dighton, the first one outside the Falmouth section of Cape Cod. In the Falmouth section there was marked injury during May but scarcely any symptoms in the fall. The trouble occurred in about the usual amount with losses estimated at a trace. Other reports follow: Maryland, usual scattered distribution, trace, affects certification and sale of plants; Florida, more prevalent, "This disease depends upon previously infested soil and infested sources of plants. Missionary plants from Arkansas still show the need of better inspection so as to prevent distribution. As yet no infested plants have been found in shipments from Maryland"; Louisiana, usual amount, distribution general, 0.5; Texas and Arkansas, trace.

Root knot (Heterodera marioni) was more prevalent than usual in Maryland, where it is being introduced on tomato plants from the South.

Virus diseases: Crinkle was reported from Washington and Oregon. A disease or combination of diseases with symptoms similar to those of crinkle affected berry plantings in several areas in Idaho. Its rapid spread renders a planting unprofitable in one season. Dorsett and Fairfax varieties are commonly affected. (P.D.R. 20:208-209, 234; 21:93). A disease reported as mosaic due to virus appeared in Wisconsin. Yellows was reported as found wherever Marshall and Banner are grown in California.

Variegation (cause undetermined) also known as "suspected mosaic", June yellows, Blakemore yellows, yellow leaf. This trouble which is especially prevalent on Blakemore, but also occurs on certain other varieties, is considered by many to be the expression of a genetic defect, by others to be of virus origin. Reports follow: In New York it was less prevalent. In Maryland, "This is a very important trouble and was more prevalent in 1936, as much as 20 percent in some plantings. The strawberry plant business amounts to twenty to thirty million plants annually, hence the alarm over this new trouble" (C. E. Temple). In Mississippi, "Blakemores have been carefully observed but no 'yellows' has been evident" (Paul R. Miller). In Arkansas, "Very few fields of Blakemore are free. Counts of 15 or 25 percent are not uncommon. It is a serious factor in the Blakemore situation" (V. H. Young). Paul H. Miller reported that certain Blakemore plantings in Arkansas seemed to be free (P.D.R. 21:70-71). In Missouri, "High temperatures resulted in early masking of symptoms and less was evident than usual. We do not know how much injury results. It is present in nearly all Blakemore fields" (C. M. Tucker). In southern Missouri, according to M. A. Smith, "It was severe on June 15 and two weeks later had masked itself making difficult the determination of injury. The problem was further complicated by the fact that the drought killed thousands of plants. It is very difficult to know, under the circumstances, how many plants were killed by 'yellows' and how many by the drought. Undoubtedly the two factors were responsible." In Michigan, "Several plantations of Blakemore were visited. There was less than usual but more than in 1935. The cool fall was favorable for symptom

expression. As high as 90 percent of plants showed the disease in some fields." In Minnesota, according to C. J. Eide, "It is still prevalent in fields of the Blakemore variety." In Kansas, "There has been a considerable amount of mosaic or chlorosis, particularly on the Blakemore in the last few years. It is evidently transmissible and spreads rapidly in certain plantings, both by clonal sets and from plant to plant in the field." (O. H. Elmer).

GRAPE. See VITIS spp.

LOGAN BLACKBERRY. See RUBUS sp.

MALUS SYLVESTRIS. APPLE:

Fruit rot (Alternaria sp.), Massachusetts, in storage, less injury than usual; New Jersey, blossom-end rot; Idaho, in scattered plantings near Moscow.

Root rot (Armillaria mellea), Pennsylvania.

Fruit rot (Botrytis sp.), Massachusetts, in storage, less injury than usual.

Leaf spot (Cercospora mali), Texas.

Leaf spot (Coniothyrium pyrinum), Illinois, on nursery stock.

Leaf spot (Corticium stevensii) was abundant in mountain sections of North Carolina, especially at elevations of 1,500 feet or over.

Sooty blotch (Gloeodes pomigena), Connecticut, less than in 1935; New York, in general very little, one severe case in Westchester County; New Jersey, very severe in orchards where late summer sprays were omitted; Pennsylvania; Delaware, more than in 1935, very prevalent on late harvested fruit of Grimes and Jonathan varieties; Maryland, same as in 1935, less than usual; West Virginia, less than in an average year; North Carolina, abundant on unsprayed fruit, not important in sprayed orchards.

Perennial canker (Gloeosporium perennans). J. R. Kienholz reported "Moderate reinfection in the Hood River section of Oregon at higher altitudes where heavy freezes occurred, directly correlated with wooly aphid or mechanical injury in respect to freezing damage and subsequent canker infection. The fruit rot was more serious than usual. The reason is difficult to explain since rains in June appeared to be the only ones sufficient to promote infection." The disease was reported from Idaho also.

Bitter rot (Glomerella cingulata). Massachusetts, "Rarely seen in the orchard and of little consequence in storage"; New York; New Jersey, "In a limited number of orchards this disease was very destructive, especially on Jonathan, Stayman, Rome, and Winter Banana varieties. Losses as a whole, not very serious"; Pennsylvania, less than usual, trace; Delaware, "A trace in commercial plantings on Jonathan"; Maryland, usual amount, 2 percent loss in storage; Virginia, "Less than usual, summer rather dry"; West Virginia,

"Less, only a trace occurs locally, mostly in the Ohio River Valley, especially on Mother, Willow Twig, and Ben Davis"; North Carolina, "Abundant, causing severe losses in unsprayed orchards. Bordeaux has not given good control in some instances." (See also P.D.R. 20:357-358); Texas, trace; Arkansas, not seen; Wisconsin, not seen nor reported; Iowa, no loss.

Quince rust (Gymnosporangium clavipes) was reported as follows: Massachusetts, "About the same amount as usual on Delicious and Gravenstein varieties"; Rhode Island, "Very heavy infection in a large block of Wealthy"; New York, "Usual slight importance, trace of loss"; Pennsylvania, "As usual, slight amount"; Illinois, "Much less than in 1935, seen in one orchard of Willow Twig, 20 of 100 trees with 0.2 percent of the fruit affected." (See P.D.R. 20:180).

Hawthorn rust (Gymnosporangium globosum), Massachusetts; New York.

Apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae. See also Gymnosporangium spp.). Massachusetts, "Decidedly less on Winter Banana and Wealthy varieties than in most years, less than usual generally"; Connecticut, "Prevalent on susceptible varieties, medium to light infection on leaves"; New York, "Rather more prevalent than usual. Fairly severe but little fruit infection except in Rockland and possibly Orange counties"; New Jersey, "General, severe in most regions. Occurred on foliage and fruit in practically all orchards in Passaic County"; Pennsylvania, "As usual; apple rust and quince rust together caused 0.5 percent loss"; Delaware, less than in 1935, average amount; Maryland, "Generally more prevalent than in average years." See also P.D.R. 20:180; North Carolina, "Very abundant and caused severe damage in piedmont and mountain areas where both cedar and apple are common"; Illinois, "Heat and drought unfavorable, less than usual, general loss 2 percent; more in southern Illinois."; Minnesota, usual slight prevalence, too dry and hot for much injury, 0.5 percent loss; Missouri, "As in 1935 the disease assumed no commercial importance; drought and high temperatures unfavorable to fungus; loss less than 0.1 percent"; Kansas, "Much less than in an average year."

Rusts. Gymnosporangium spp. (probably mostly G. juniperi-virginianae) were reported from New Hampshire; Virginia, "More than usual; frequent show-ers very early in the season; loss 2.5 percent. Northwestern Greening im-mune, York very susceptible."; West Virginia, "Less than usual or last year, loss 1 percent. Northwestern Greening immune, Stayman very resistant, York, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty susceptible. During the winter of 1935-36 widespread cedar eradication was carried out, with evident results"; Arkansas, trace; Michigan, "Generally much less than usual or last year; dry in early part of season. Apple trees near a cedar grove near Flint were reported severely infected"; Iowa, "Mostly less than usual, but more reported in Polk, Scott, and Mills counties. Loss 1 percent."

Fly speck (Leptothyrium pomi) was reported from New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and Wisconsin in the usual amounts or less, and in no instance assuming commercial importance.

Surface bark canker (Myxosporium corticolum) was again prevalent in New Jersey. Delicious, Jonathan, Twenty-Ounce, Winter Banana, and Winesap are reported to be susceptible.

Anthrachnose (Neofabraea malicorticis) was observed to be very destructive in some orchards in western Washington. In the Hood River district of Oregon new infections were very rare. Apparently the early freeze in the fall of 1935 and earlier lack of rain prevented reinfections.

Blister canker (Uromyces discretus). From Missouri, M. A. Smith writes: "I have reported 10 percent loss due to blister canker for southwestern Missouri. It is difficult to say whether many of the trees this season died because of blister canker alone or whether the drought was partly responsible. Apparently the two factors were involved." Blister canker was also reported from New York and Kansas.

Fruit spot (Mycosphaerella pomi /Phoma pomi/) was, as usual, of little importance in the area from which it was reported, from Massachusetts to West Virginia.

Fruit rot (Penicillium expansum and Penicillium sp.). Massachusetts, less than usual; New York, 2 percent loss in storage; Pennsylvania, usual amount, 1; Texas, 2; Washington, lenticel infection. The first two States named did not designate the species.

Fruit rot (Phoma sp.), Washington.

Blotch (Phyllosticta solitaria) was generally reported as less to much less prevalent than usual and caused slight loss, the only estimates of more than a trace being 4 percent in Texas, 1.5 in Pennsylvania, and 0.5 in Iowa. Dry hot weather was given as the reason for the reduced amount of disease in Virginia, and for the very slight loss in several states where blotch is ordinarily of some importance, including Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. In Arkansas, heavy leaf infection occurred on susceptible varieties in October. Because of a spring freeze most orchards had not been sprayed during the summer and September rains furnished very favorable conditions for blotch infection. In Illinois more leaf infection was observed than is usually the case. Two cases on McIntosh in Wayne County, New York remained quiescent. (P.D.R. 20:180, 355, 358; 21:24, 27).

Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum). This disease was reported from Nevada for the first time by C. J. King, in the Moapa and Virgin River Valleys, where it had probably been present for a long time (P.D.R. 20:202). It was also reported from Texas as usual.

Black rot (Physalospora obtusa). Massachusetts, "Both the leaf spot and the post-harvest fruit infection appeared to be worse than usual, canker stage about the same"; New York, "Less than in 1935, slight infection in the Hudson Valley, traces in western New York"; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, 3 percent reduction in yield plus 1 percent storage loss; Delaware, "More than usual, very general as a blossom-end rot on the Williams variety"; Maryland, usual amount, 1.5 percent; Virginia, "Less, owing to low rainfall"; West Virginia, "Less than usual, trace, usually follows spray injury or codling moth injury"; North Carolina, "Practically none on fruit but serious on leaves especially where summer sprays were omitted"; Texas; Arkansas, trace; Illinois, "Less than in 1935, more than in average years, reduction in yield 1 percent, loss from fruit rot 2 percent. Leaf spot has been more generally observed during the past three or four years"; Wisconsin, trace; Iowa, "Less, 1 percent"; Kansas, much less; Washington.

Powdery mildew (Podosphaera spp.). Powdery mildew reported as P. leucotricha occurred in New York, Minnesota "Only on some seedlings from the Pacific Northwest; too hot for it to become important.", Washington, and California. P. oxyacanthae was said to be very abundant in New Jersey and severe on some trees. Delaware and West Virginia also reported powdery mildew, species not given, in less than the usual prevalence.

Root rot (Rosellinia /Dematophora/ necatrix) was observed in Santa Cruz County, California.

Brown rot (Sclerotinia fructicola) was reported only from New Jersey.

Silver leaf (Stereum purpureum) was reported from New York in an orchard at Ithaca (P.D.R. 20:275) and a few new cases were observed in the Hudson Valley. The infected trees in western New York which developed fruiting bodies in 1935 developed none during the dry season of 1936.

Scab (Venturia inaequalis). Of the twenty-five States throughout the country from New England to California reporting on apple scab only Massachusetts reported its presence in more than average severity and most reported less or much less than in average years. The dry weather during or following the usual periods for infection prevented development. Some typical reports are quoted as follows: Massachusetts, "Worst scab year since 1931. Difficulty or failure to get a spray on prior to May 3-4 rain caused the heavy primary infection. Leaves expanded very rapidly during April 29 to May 2 so that those orchards sprayed prior to May 1 were not protected against the rain of May 3-4. Failure to burn out the primary leaf spots at the first cover spray contributed to the heavy secondary spread." Connecticut, "Usual amount. Infection period worst about May 3 to 4." Virginia, "Less than usual and much less than last year; occurred mostly in low locations and in wet orchards. The spring from early April was dry and warm, with showers of only short duration. The spore carry-over was the heaviest in years but the threatened outbreak failed to develop

because of unfavorable dry weather." West Virginia, "Less, insufficient rains in May. Unsprayed Staymans, Ben Davis, and Winesap had 93, 95, and 98 percent but the disease was easy to control. Nearly perfect control was obtained in spraying experiments." Kentucky, "Much less, moderately dry during blooming period. Severe scab on the foliage in 1935 seemed to have been one cause of poor bloom on some varieties in 1936." North Carolina, "Severe, especially on young fruit. Early infection resulted in short crops throughout the State." Arkansas, "Difficult to find scab lesions on foliage in 1936; in spite of heavy carry-over." Illinois, "Much less, very dry and hot throughout season." Michigan, "Less than usual, much less than last year. Dry during prebloom and until late summer. Sepal infection occurred in the green-tip stage, the critical time to spray. Dry weather prevented secondary infection. In the late fall much foliage infection was seen throughout the State." Missouri, "Much less than last year. In contrast to 1935, when scab was unusually prevalent, in 1936 scab was almost nonexistent throughout Missouri. 1936 was the driest year of record. High temperatures throughout spring and summer checked the spread of the disease." Washington, "Scab was fairly abundant in all counties west of the Cascades." Oregon, "Only a trace was found in the Hood River Valley this year. There was no carry-over from last year and sprays were applied on time."

Blight (Bacillus amylovorus). Twenty-four States reported on blight. In the East, Vermont, Delaware, and Maryland reported less or much less than usual, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Mississippi reported more or much more than in an average year and New Jersey recorded the disease as general. Arkansas reported the least at any time since records have been kept, associated with almost complete killing of blossoms by a late freeze and drought. See P.D.R. 20:195-196. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas each reported less than usual. Other states reporting its presence are North Carolina, Texas, Michigan, North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and California.

Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens). Reports were received from nine States but no significant change was noted from conditions previously recorded.

Hairy root (Phytoplasma rhizogenes), Idaho, in nursery stock.
Mosaic (virus), New York, scattered, no new cases.

Variegation (cause unknown, apparently infectious, ? virus). Tucker in Missouri reported that at Versailles, Morgan County, eight or ten Jonathan trees fifteen years old were affected with an apparently infectious variegation not described more fully.

Aerial galls (non-parasitic), Washington.

Bitter pit (Baldwin spot, stippen; non-parasitic) was reported in the region from New England to North Carolina; and from Wisconsin. In North Carolina it was said to be severe throughout the State on heavily loaded

trees following the June drought, and caused more damage in the western part than it had caused during the previous five years. Maryland and New York also reported more than usual.

Chlorosis (non-parasitic, lime-induced) is very severe and is increasing both in severity and distribution in southern Idaho. It was also reported from Texas.

Cork (non-parasitic) was reported from four States as follows: Massachusetts, "More internal cork than in past years. Dry weather during early to mid-season seems to bring it on"; New York, "More prevalent locally in certain orchards. The prevalent form was a late-season, diffuse browning of flesh, previously shown to be preventable by irrigation. Always erratic, cork occurred in the Lake Ontario and Hudson Valley districts this year. It was practically absent from the Champlain Valley where it occurs more frequently. Its absence there this year was due to the absence of drought." Virginia, "More prevalent than usual. Ben Davis and Gano varieties suffered a loss in grade of 10 percent. Cork was also prevalent on Northwestern Greening and York varieties"; West Virginia, "One case of 100 percent loss on Dutchess was caused by cork."

Drought spot (non-parasitic). New York reported less drought spot than usual with other comments as follows: "Noted only in Clinton, Essex, and Columbia Counties. Favored by drought in June. No acute drought occurred in those areas where drought spot is prevalent most years. Favored by heat in late June or early July. The heat wave came too late. Drought spot refers to external, superficial lesions. Cork (see report above) refers to internal lesions." Drought spot was also reported from Washington.

Jonathan spot (non-parasitic), New Jersey, Idaho.

Rosette (non-parasitic, due to boron deficiency) was less troublesome in the Champlain Valley of New York than usual, owing to sufficiency of moisture. This disease has been experimentally controlled with boron. Tolman Sweet is very resistant, McIntosh and Fameuse are susceptible.

Spray injury (various spray materials). Connecticut, New Jersey, and West Virginia each reported little spray injury. F. J. Schneiderhan wrote that in West Virginia generally favorable spray weather reduced the losses from spray injury in 1936. "Experimental spraying shows that spray injury can be caused by all spray materials at any time during the growing season." In New York, conditions were less favorable as is apparent from the following excerpts from reports: "Record breaking heat wave in July caused the most severe leaf scorching in a decade. Wettable sulfurs caused serious scorching for the first time in this State. Most general in western New York." "Spray injury from oils applied in the delayed dormant is common." May 2. Copper injury was less prevalent. No copper was used in the Hudson Valley. Slight

injury in most orchards where used in western New York. One severe case in Madison. (Cooler, more fogs, etc.)." Arsenical injury was less prevalent in western New York than in 1935 and in the Champlain Valley about the same.

Weather injuries: Frost injury (spring frosts). New York reported 20 percent reduction in yield and banding and russetting of fruit amounting to an additional 5 percent loss in grade with a maximum incidence of 100 percent. The primary frost injury was also augmented by sulfur sprays prior to the July heat wave and in late season by copper sprays. Frost injury also occurred in Connecticut. Frost bands on fruit in Idaho. Hail injury from a storm on March 23 was severe in the Missouri Ozarks, both to fruit buds and the trees themselves. It was also reported from New York. Sun scald: New York, "Sun scald of apples on the southwest portion of the tree in particular is occurring following the heat" (July); Delaware, "Week of June 13 associated with severe sun scald of fruit and foliage"; Minnesota, sun scald attributed to cold early in the spring or late winter was reported as, "by far the most prevalent disease of apples this year". Winter injury (low temperature): Massachusetts reported the usual amount and noted that some of the trees surviving after the severe 1933-34 winter succumbed during the drought of the summer of 1936. New York also reported the loss of trees originally injured in 1933-34. Killing of blossom buds by the January freeze was reported from Kentucky. Arkansas estimated 75 percent reduction in yield due to winter freeze and extreme drought. Illinois and Wisconsin both experienced severe winter injury and Washington reported twig-blight and die-back from the same cause.

PEACH. See *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*

PEAR. See *PYRUS COMMUNIS*

PLUM. See *PRUNUS* spp.

PRUNE. See *PRUNUS DOMESTICA*

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. APRICOT:

Among others, the following diseases were reported: Blight (*Coryneum beijerinckii*), Washington, Idaho. Brown rot (*Sclerotinia cinerea*) was much less prevalent than in 1935 in northern California in spite of the fact that rains occurred during the blossom period. Brown rot (*Sclerotinia fructicola*), Texas. Green rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) was much less important than usual in California. Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae*) did some damage to fruit in Tulare County, California. Bud blight and gummosis (bacterial): Serious twig injury caused by a green bacterial organism occurred in an orchard in Santa Clara County, California. Mosaic mottle (virus?), Chelan County, Washington. Double fruits (non-parasitic), Idaho. Silvering and necrosis of leaves, cause unknown, Idaho (P.D.R. 21:44).

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. PRUNE:

Root rot (Armillaria mellea): The first known case in Kern County, California, was observed in February, on prune grafted on Myrobalan stock. Leaf spot (Coccomyces prunophorae) occurred in nurseries at Shenandoah, Iowa. Blight (Coryneum beijerinckii) caused considerable spur and limb killing in Clark County, Washington. Black knot (Plowrightia morbosa) was prevalent in practically all New York prune orchards and was severe in a few where infection developed in 1935. Root rot (Poria sp., ?ambigua), California (see cherry). Brown rot (Sclerotinia fructicola), Washington. Rust (Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae), Washington. Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens) was important in an orchard in Idaho (P.D.R. 21:91). Mottle (virus), Washington. Gum pockets (undetermined, may be non-parasitic or virus), Washington (P.D.R. 20:234). Russetting (low temperature), Washington. Various non-parasitic and undetermined troubles were reported from Idaho. (P.D.R. 21:92, 94).

PRUNUS spp. CHERRY:

Leaf spot (Coccomyces hiemalis). As with apple scab and for the same reasons, in contrast to 1935, leaf spot did comparatively little damage in 1936. Of the fourteen States reporting its presence, eleven stated it was less or much less prevalent than usual because of dry hot weather. New Jersey reported it as severe in some orchards causing defoliation, and Maryland estimated 3 percent injury with the usual prevalence. In Michigan there was little development until late fall and the late infection this year caused little damage. Last year the disease was so severe that many trees died.

Blight (Coryneum beijerinckii) was reported from Idaho on sweet cherry and for the first time on the wild cherry, Prunus emarginata. It was unusually prevalent on both sweet and sour cherries in western Washington. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon three Napoleon cherry trees next to a peach orchard showed fruit spotting but none on the twigs.

Root rot (heart rot, Poria sp., ?ambigua) was more important than usual in Sacramento County, California, where it caused heavy loss of entire trees in a few scattered orchards subjected to overflow from a creek. It is apparently not an aggressive disease in an average year. It was found on prunes in a number of other counties.

Brown rot (Sclerotinia fructicola) was generally less or much less severe than in an average year owing to dry weather. Massachusetts estimated an average 10 percent loss with some orchards running much higher. In western Washington about the usual prevalence was noted. Elsewhere losses were below the average. Both S. cinerea and S. fructicola were reported from Washington. Sclerotinia sp. caused 40 percent loss in the Hood River Valley of Oregon, where three rainy periods from the last of May until June caused

considerable splitting of the fruit while the fruit was still green, which was unusual. High humidities accompanied the rainy periods and the moisture was rapidly absorbed by the fruits. Brown rot was severe on such lots. Sclerotinia sp. was important, as usual, in California.

Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) was abundant on sour cherries in Washington. It is an unusual disease on any host in that region. Black knot (Plowrightia morbosa) was prevalent in New York, New Jersey, and mountain areas of North Carolina. Powdery mildew. Podosphaera sp. was reported on sweet and sour cherries in Idaho (P.D.R. 21:90). P. oxyacanthae was much less prevalent than usual in New York. Silver leaf (Stereum purpureum), New York, New Jersey. Witches broom (Taphrina cerasi), Washington and Oregon. Leaf curl (Taphrina sp.), North Carolina on wild cherry only.

Bacterial spot (Bacterium pruni) was scarce in New York, and observed in New Jersey and Texas where losses were negligible.

Virus diseases: Mosaic or crinkle was reported from Pierce County, Washington. Mottle leaf was reported from Chelan County, Washington, Hood River County, Oregon, where it was discovered on four trees and identified by budding last year, and in California where it was first recognized in 1935 and is known to exist in four orchards in three counties. According to J. R. Kienholz the disease apparently does not spread rapidly under Hood River, Oregon conditions, but it reduces the yield of affected trees 80 percent and that produced is inferior in size and flavor so that the disease is potentially a serious one. What was thought to be this disease, although the diagnosis is uncertain, was also reported from Lewiston, Idaho (P.D.R. 21:95).

Weather injury (low temperature and drought). Winter injury was again severe in Massachusetts. The after effects of the severe winter of two years ago continued to appear in New York though no new cases reported. Arkansas suffered 33 percent loss from freezing and drought and in Wisconsin where the loss was set at 75 percent, the canning company at Sturgeon Bay did not operate because of the low crop. Most of the blossoms were killed during a 39 day period when the temperature registered below 0° F. In Kansas many trees died from drought and Washington reported winter injury to trees and fruit necrosis due to cold.

PRUNUS spp. PLUM (See also P. domestica, prune):

Leaf spot (Coccomyces prunophorae) was less prevalent than usual in New York. This was also true in Kansas but in that State scarcely any trees have survived the heat and drought of the past few years.

Black knot (Plowrightia morbosa) was destructive in home plantings in Massachusetts but much less important in commercial orchards. It was reported from Connecticut. It is increasing in commercial plantings in western New York. It was common in New Jersey and reported in the usual, or

less than the usual, prevalence in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Texas, and Wisconsin, but was not observed in North Dakota.

Brown rot (Sclerotinia fructicola). Of the twelve States reporting on brown rot only one, Maryland, reported more than the usual prevalence. In North Carolina it caused severe losses on most varieties. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania estimated the usual prevalence. Elsewhere it was of no material importance or less common than usual.

Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) appeared in traces in Wisconsin. Rust (Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae) was common in Texas. It caused premature defoliation in several localities in southwestern Washington, where it had not caused noticeable injury previously. Plum pockets (Taphrina pruni) appeared in New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but was of comparatively little importance. Die back (Valsa leucostoma), New Jersey and Texas. In New Jersey root infection by this organism caused death of trees (P.D.R. 20:239). Bacterial spot (Bacterium pruni) appeared in traces in Maryland, Texas, Wisconsin, and Missouri. Drought spot (non-parasitic) was reported from New York.

PYRUS COMMUNIS. PEAR:

Leaf blight (Fabraea maculata) was much more prevalent than usual in Delaware where unsprayed trees were 80 percent defoliated by September and fruit infection was abundant. The disease was also more prevalent than in average years in Louisiana where it was observed only in the southeastern part of the State. On the other hand it was less or much less common than usual in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Missouri. Leaf infection was negligible in Missouri. Fabraea cankers had been found on Kieffer and Garber water sprouts and twigs in 1935. A very few new infections were found on wood in 1936. The usual trace of injury occurred in New York. The disease was reported from New Jersey, and from Illinois on nursery stock.

Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella sentina) was severe on sand pear (Pyrus serotina) in Mississippi causing considerable defoliation. Traces appeared in New York and Texas. It was not observed in Kansas.

Scab (Venturia pyrina). Twelve States reported the presence of scab but it was relatively unimportant and less prevalent than usual except possibly in western Washington where it was recorded as "rather abundant" in all counties. J. R. Kienholz reporting from the Hood River region of Oregon, writes, "Only a few cases of serious infection this year. This is almost totally due to lack of twig infections last season and late ascospore maturity this spring when sprays had already been applied. It has been our experience that scab is readily controlled by a fair spray program when twig infections are lacking but becomes very difficult when they are present." In California the disease was said to be important in 1936 only where little or no spraying was done.

Blight (Bacillus amylovorus) was on the whole more prevalent than usual in the Eastern States. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, Illinois, and Michigan each reported more or much more than usual. New York reported more in some counties and less in others and even within counties the distribution was localized. Virginia among the Eastern States, and Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, and California reported less than usual. Louisiana, Texas, and Minnesota each observed the usual prevalence. In Idaho the disease was locally very severe. Some comments by reporters are: Michigan, "Pear growers somewhat alarmed at amount of blight showing up late in season." (D. Cation); Hood River, Oregon: "No infections were found this year after the outbreak of last season. The efficient eradication program and environmental conditions undoubtedly are responsible for its absence." (J. R. Kienholz). California: "A succession of relatively unfavorable years have reduced the disease considerably. However, a few orchards suffered moderate to severe losses." (H. Earl Thomas).

Crown girdle (Dothiorella /Botryosphaeria sp.), Southeastern Louisiana. Sooty blotch (Gloeodes pomigena), Connecticut, one report. Black rot (Phylospora obtusa) was reported only from New Jersey and Texas in traces. Brown rot (Sclerotinia sp.), Washington.

Blast (Phytophthora sp., a green fluorescent organism) was reported as occurring in three counties in California. In one case large branches of the Old Home variety were affected.

Black end (non-parasitic), Idaho. Drought spot or cork (non-parasitic), New York.

RASPBERRY. See RUBUS spp.

RUBUS spp. CANE FRUITS:

On BLACKBERRY, besides various diseases reported about as usual, the following were reported: Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) was much more prevalent in Massachusetts than usual. Dr. Davis wrote that he had never seen so many diseased berries on the canes before and they were covered with the gray mold. The reduction in yield was estimated at 50 percent. Distribution was scattered. The mold occurred in New Jersey but was of little importance. Anthracnose (Elsinoe veneta) was more prevalent than usual in Massachusetts where it is increasing in severity in old plantations. Its effects were aggravated by dry weather and it caused a heavy loss of plants, estimated by Davis at 50 percent. The disease was not important in other States reporting. Witches' broom (virus) was found for the first time in Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County.

Reports on diseases of DEWBERRY indicate little change from previous years.

On the LOGAN BLACKBERRY, dry berry (Haplospheeria deformans) was reported from Oregon. See P.D.R. 20:209. Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella rubi) developed destructively in western Washington. (P.D.R. 20:231). Mosaic (virus) was reported from Idaho.

On RASPBERRY the following diseases were reported:

Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) was common in New Jersey.

Spur blight (probably Didymella applanata although often reported as Mycosphaerella rubina) was present in New Hampshire; Massachusetts, less than usual, 4 percent loss; New York, about the usual severity; New Jersey, reported as very severe in some localities; Pennsylvania, less than in 1935, the usual trace; Texas; Minnesota, not important; Iowa, less than usual, a trace; Colorado, more than in 1935 and much more than usual, estimated reduction in yield, 15 percent; Washington.

Anthrachnose (Elsinoe veneta) was recorded from twelve States. Maryland and Iowa each reported more than usual with losses set at 6 and 7 percent respectively. Massachusetts, where the destruction was confined to an occasional black-raspberry patch, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas each stated the trouble was less prevalent than usual. In North Carolina it was severe and caused heavy losses in the mountain areas. It occurred also in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and in Washington State where it was present in moderate amounts on black raspberries.

Orange rust (Gymnoconia peckiana) was observed over the usual range in about the same or slightly less prevalence than in 1935.

Cane blight (Leptosphaeria coniothyrium) was generally of the usual prevalence or less.

Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella rubi) was of little importance, as usual, in States reporting.

Western yellow rust (Phragmidium rubi-idaei) was prevalent but generally less severe than usual in Washington. It also occurred in Vermont.

Yellow late rust (Pucciniastrum americanum) was reported from New York by L. M. Cooley, as follows: "Late rust is fairly common all over the State and more serious in the Adirondack section. On red raspberry it has become increasingly prevalent in the last few years and was especially common this fall on the Latham variety in the Hudson Valley. The economic loss from autumn rust in raspberries is ordinarily negligible, but a few instances have been observed where premature defoliation in mid-September predisposed the canes to winter killing. High humidity and poor air circulation or drainage favors the disease sometimes where infections have been

heavy so that the under surfaces of the leaves were completely covered with the rust pustules. Growers have mistaken this for the systemic orange rust disease." The disease also appeared in Wisconsin but with less than usual severity.

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca humuli) was economically serious on the Latham variety throughout the Hudson Valley in New York. Since sulphur products can not be used on raspberry foliage there is need of a milder fungicide to control the disease." This mildew was also present in New Jersey, Pennsylvania where it was more prevalent than usual and serious in some fields, and Idaho.

Blue stem (Verticillium albo-atrum) appeared in occasional plantings in New York, New Jersey, and Washington.

Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens) continues to be important and constitutes a major problem in some States. There were no significant changes in the situation during the year.

Leaf curl (virus) was less prevalent in western New York and more prevalent in the Hudson Valley than in 1935. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Wisconsin estimated about the same prevalence as in 1935. No reports of its presence were received in Minnesota this year. It was reported in Idaho.

Mosaic (virus) continues to be a factor of importance. It was reported as follows: Massachusetts, 20 percent loss, usual prevalence; Connecticut; New York, more prevalent than heretofore, the basic trouble is thought to be the extreme abundance of cultivated infection sources especially in the Hudson Valley, see P.D.R. 20:260-261; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, same as in 1935, 6 percent loss, less than average prevalence; Wisconsin, less prevalent; Minnesota, disease is growing more scarce in nurseries due to rogueing, 10 percent reduction in yield; Iowa, less, 7; North Dakota, generally distributed; Kansas, practically none seen, most red raspberries dead due to drought; Washington, prevalence increased, see P.D.R. 20:231, 21:11; Idaho, mild to severe injury in nearly every planting visited in southern Idaho. See P.D.R. 20:123-125 for a discussion of English mosaic in Oregon.

Streak (virus) reported from Pennsylvania as "the most dreaded disease in the State" was less prevalent than in 1935. Loss was estimated at 7 percent.

Weather injury. New York experienced much less winter killing than usual with none reported, but in Minnesota the combination of drought and winter cold resulted in much more loss than usual. In one large field examined the canes were browned and yielded nothing because of the combined effect of drought and winter injury. Loss estimated at 5 percent for the State.

On YOUNGBERRY (and other Hybrid Dewberries): Leaf spot (Cercospora rubi), Mississippi, abundant in plantings in the coast region. Anthracnose (Elsinoe veneta) was found on young canes in Mississippi. In Washington it occurred on Boysen berry and on Olympic berry as well as on Youngberry. Dry berry or blossom blight (Haplosphaeria deformans), Oregon, first report in the United States. (P.D.R. 20:209). Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella rubi) developed destructively in western Washington. Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens), Washington, on Boysen berry.

STRAWBERRY. See FRAGARIA sp.

VITIS sp. GRAPE:

Dead arm (Cryptosporella viticola) occurred in New York, West Virginia, rather commonly on Concord in Van Buren County, Michigan, and was very important in the American River District of Sacramento County in California on the varieties Olivette Blanche, Cornichon, and Tokay.

Anthracnose (Elsinoe ampelina) appeared in New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas in about the usual prevalence. Losses were not serious.

Black rot (Guignardia bidwellii). Of the seventeen States reporting only Maryland and Florida estimated prevalence above average. Losses estimated were 1 percent in Wisconsin, 2 in Massachusetts, 8 percent in Maryland, 25 percent in Florida, and 40 percent in Texas. It was common in New Jersey and in some cases caused heavy loss. In general it was less or much less destructive than in average years being held in check by dry weather.

Bitter rot (Melanconium fuligineum) caused about the usual injury in Florida where reduction in yield was estimated at 5 percent with a like amount of loss in quality.

Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum) was reported for the first time from Nevada, where it apparently had been present for many years in the Moapa and Virgin River Valleys, according to C. J. King. (P.D.R. 20:202).

Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola). Losses from this disease were generally less than usual being confined to a trace in most of the eleven States reporting its presence. Only in Maryland was the prevalence above average. Losses were set at 2 percent in Maryland and 10 percent in Texas.

Powdery mildew (Uncinula necator) was noted in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Texas, and California. Only in New York was an increase in prevalence reported.

Weather injury (cold and drought). New York reported the usual amount of winter injury but Iowa suffered much more than usual with reduction in

yield estimated at 30 percent. Arkansas estimated 10 percent loss from frost and drought and Washington reported "corky center" due to drought.

Non-parasitic. Various non-parasitic or undetermined conditions were reported as follows: Bronzing (undetermined) from Texas. Chlorosis due possibly to lack of iron from one locality in Minnesota. The vines seemed to respond to spraying with 0.2 percent ferrous sulphate. Lime-induced chlorosis caused severe damage and is increasing in severity and distribution in southern Idaho, also reported from Texas. Leaf necrosis due to nutritional disturbance, Washington. Shelling (undetermined), New Jersey, common in some vineyards.

YOUNGBERRY. See RUBUS sp.

D I S E A S E S O F N U T C R O P S

Few reports were received on diseases of nut crops in 1936. Diseases of pecan, Hicoria pecan, were so incompletely reported that this host is omitted. For chestnut see Castanea dentata under Trees and for peanut Arachis hypogea under Special Crops.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. ALMOND:

Blight (Coryneum beijerinckii) and brown rot (Sclerotinia cinerea) occurred in California in about the usual amounts.

CORYLUS spp. FILBERT, HAZELNUT:

A summary of diseases in the Pacific Northwest in 1936, by Paul W. Miller, was given in the Reporter (P.D.R. 21:7-8). The only additions are root rot (Armillaria mellea) and blight of the nuts due to sterility both reported from Washington.

JUGLANS REGIA. PERSIAN WALNUT:

Diseases of Persian walnut in the Pacific Northwest were also reported by Miller. Additional reports are as follows (for butternut, J. cinerea, and black walnut, J. nigra, see under Tree Diseases):

Root rot (Armillaria mellea) was reported from California on Juglans hindsii used for root stock in a Persian walnut orchard in Tulare County. It was said to have been present for fifteen years and was killing the trees very slowly. On one tree the fungus had advanced three feet above the ground line into the Persian walnut trunk. (C. E. Scott). The disease was also reported from New Jersey.

Anthracnose (Glomerella cingulata), Texas. Leaf spots (Gnomonia juglandis and G. leptostyla), New Jersey. Die back, caused by winter injury plus Nectria sp., was reported from Washington. Root disease (Phytophthora cambivora): Persian walnut was found to be affected in Maryland, according to Bowen S. Crandall (P.D.R. 20:202-204). Bacterial blight (Bacterium juglandis), New Jersey and Texas.

D I S E A S E S O F V E G E T A B L E C R O P S

ALLIUM CEPA. ONION:

Neck rot (Botrytis allii) was of minor importance. In New York it caused 2 or 3 percent loss but with the gradual improvement in storage houses the injury done is being reduced, although still large. It was too dry in Wisconsin this season to permit much neck rot. Leaf blight (Botrytis sp.) did some injury in Massachusetts and was very damaging to a large planting in Clark County, Washington. It occurred also in California.

Bulb rot (Fusarium oxysporum f. 7 [F. cepae]) caused important losses in New Jersey. Bulb rot (Fusarium vasinfectum var. conatum f. 1) developed in about the usual amount in Iowa and Colorado. Losses were set at 2 percent and a trace respectively. Texas reported a trace of bulb rot and Oklahoma less than the usual amount of neck rot, in each case attributed to Fusarium, species undesignated.

Pink root (reported as due to Fusarium solani [F. mali]) was reported from Connecticut; Mississippi, on a field planted with Texas-grown sets; and Texas where prevalence was estimated at 7 percent. The disease was not observed in North Dakota this year. Pink root (Phoma terrestris). From a trace to 1 percent appeared locally in New York. Iowa reported 3 percent loss, Colorado a trace locally, and New Mexico more or less serious prevalence.

Black mold (Macrosporium spp.) caused slight injury in Massachusetts; New York, "Following various injuries and especially on stems of seed onions"; Texas; and Washington. Purple blotch (Macrosporium porri) was reported from the Rocky Ford District in Colorado. According to Henry A. Jones it was observed also in Maryland, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

Downy mildew (Peronospora destructor) was less prevalent than it had been in 1935 in Massachusetts, New York, where there was almost none because of the extremely dry hot season, and California. In Pennsylvania there was the usual slight amount. It was also reported from Washington.

Rust (Puccinia asparagi): A heavy infection was noted on a small patch of winter onions adjacent to an asparagus bed at University Farm, Minnesota.

Smut (*Urocystis cepulae*) was said to be severe early in the season in Massachusetts, with injury running as high as 20 percent in non-treated fields. In New York nearly every muck area is now infested but the use of sets and treatment with formaldehyde where infestation is heavy keep the losses reasonably low. They were estimated at from 3 to 7 percent in 1936. Smut was serious in a few fields in Illinois. In Wisconsin the formaldehyde dip is almost universally employed for soil known to be infested. Iowa estimated a 2 percent loss.

Yellow dwarf (virus) was reported from Iowa and California.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. CELERY:

Early blight (*Cercospora apii*) was prevalent in the Northeast but was controlled by climatic conditions in the North Central States. Individual State reports are as follows: New Hampshire, "General, much more than usual"; Massachusetts, "Dry weather in late June and during July and a wet September and October rendered the disease less conspicuous than usual on the early crop but more damaging than usual on later settings. Well controlled by good spraying. Loss 8 percent"; Connecticut, usual amount; New York, "Much more prevalent than usual. It was the principal trouble during the year. Loss 2 to 5 percent. Present and destructive on Knob celery, green, and blanching celery in Nassau County. Severe where spinach is sown between celery rows, Richmond County. Most *Cercosporae* are weak parasites. Apparently this one requires a host weakened by hot weather before infection takes place abundantly"; New Jersey, "Prevalent and severe in some plantings"; Pennsylvania, "General, usual prevalence, loss 2 percent. Dry weather occurred during time injury is usually greatest, and mid-summer was very hot"; Ohio, "Of average severity but not as common as last year"; Michigan, "Much less than in 1935, very low humidity and absence of fogs and dews held disease in check despite very favorable temperatures"; Wisconsin, less than usual. Also reported from California (P.D.R. 21:78).

Fusarium yellows (*Fusarium apii* and *F. apii pallidum*). New York, "Gradually spreading in Wayne County and some of the other muck areas. Some fields reduced in yield by half but loss for the State a trace"; Pennsylvania, "Trace of loss locally, not injurious in southeastern Pennsylvania"; Ohio, "Fusarium yellows is becoming increasingly prevalent in Ohio fields and considerable loss has been observed, both this year and last, on some of the late varieties like Pascal"; Michigan, "The general use of Michigan Golden variety is gradually reducing the losses from yellows. Serious in 1936 on susceptible varieties, loss 1 percent"; Wisconsin, usual amount; California, "Much worse in the Sacramento Delta region than in 1935, and much more than usual."

Pink rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) was less prevalent as a storage rot in Massachusetts than last year. The loss was estimated at 5 percent.

In New York each year much of the celery placed in storage is destroyed by this fungus. In 1936, 10 to 20 percent of all celery stored more than two months was lost. Pennsylvania suffered slight loss. In Florida there was more than usual (P.D.R. 20:134-135). In Colorado there was the usual trace of storage decay. The disease occurred in fields in southern California (P.D.R. 21:76, 78).

Late blight (Septoria apii and S. apii graveolentis, mostly reported as the former species) was prevalent and more destructive than usual in some States. It was reported as common in Maine; present in New Hampshire, unusually prevalent in Massachusetts throughout the season, particularly during September and October; perhaps less serious than in average years in Connecticut; not very common this season in upstate New York but very widespread and destructive in Nassau County; severe on some plantings in New Jersey; caused the usual 5 percent reduction in yield in Pennsylvania; was not as common as in 1935 in Ohio; less prevalent than usual in Michigan (both species) because of the very dry hot season, but very destructive in irrigated fields on the late crop; negligible in Wisconsin; not observed in North Dakota; caused an estimated 8 percent reduction in yield in Colorado; and was reported from Washington and California (both species).

Bacterial blight (Bacterium apii) was reported as almost entirely absent in upstate New York where it is usually present.

Virus diseases: Several virus diseases were reported from California. Yellows caused by the aster yellows virus was present in nine counties in central and southern celery-growing sections. As much as 75 percent occurred in fields in Sacramento County. Mosaic and western celery mosaic were reported as prevalent in several counties. The western type was referred to as threatening the industry. Spotted wilt occurred in Contra Costa, Alameda, and San Mateo Counties.

Non-parasitic diseases: Black heart was not as troublesome as in some seasons. It was reported in traces from New York and California. Crack stem was more prevalent in Massachusetts than in 1935 when it was serious in some fields. It usually follows heavy liming. Addition of borax and ammonium sulfate corrected the disease on one farm. The trouble was also reported from Washington.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS RAPACEUM. CELERIAC:

Foot rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) on plants in one field, leaf spot (Septoria apii graveolentis), spotted wilt (virus), and western celery mosaic (virus), were reported from California.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM. See HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS. ASPARAGUS:

Rust (Puccinia asparagi) attracted considerable attention in a few states because of its appearance in noticeable or injurious amount on Washington strains. In Massachusetts common varieties underwent heavy losses in some sections and even fields reported to be Washington not uncommonly sustained heavy damage. A loss of 4 percent was reported. The disease was not seen in New York this year. In New Jersey it was apparently more severe than in any season since the introduction of resistant varieties. Serious damage occurred this year on both old brush and on seedlings. In some cases the seedlings were completely devoid of green parts before the first frost. A very serious case occurred on a variety supposedly resistant--the Washington variety. (See also P.D.R. 20:301). Maryland observed about the usual amount as did Texas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Dr. Leach from Minnesota reported several plantings supposed to be Washington varieties with enough rust to do some harm. North Dakota and Colorado each reported rust but only in traces.

Tip blight (Alternaria sp. and Botrytis cinerea). Davis reported the least seen in ten years in Massachusetts. Stem rot and wilt (Fusarium sp.) was again prevalent in Massachusetts. Young, early sprouts were often destroyed and some growers were unable to store cuttings for any duration. A similar trouble was reported from New York in one instance. Wilt was present in traces in New Jersey. Root rot (Rhizoctonia sp.) was reported as causing 5 percent loss in Texas.

BEAN. See PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.

BEAN, LIMA. See PHASEOLUS LUNATUS MACROCARPUS.

BEET. See BETA VULGARIS.

BETA VULGARIS. BEET, GARDEN:

Scab (Actinomyces scabies) was reported throughout its usual distribution but generally of little importance. It was fairly destructive in only a few fields in Nassau County, New York, though present in many in the trucking areas. Leaf spot (Cercospora beticola) was apparently held in check generally by climatic conditions. Of the ten States reporting its presence only New Jersey found its prevalence up to average. There it was, "Very severe this year, but did not cause serious reduction in yield of beets." Girdle necrosis (Cephalosporium sp.), Washington. Downy mildew (Peronospora schachtii), California. Rust (Uromyces betae), California. Nematode (presumably Heterodera marioni) was reported from one location in West Virginia where it had occurred for several years. Curly top (virus), California, Pacific Northwest (P.D.R. 21:50-54). Mosaic (virus), Washington. See P.D.R. 20:231.

BETA VULGARIS. SUGAR BEET. See BETA VULGARIS under DISEASES OF SPECIAL CROPS.

BETA VULGARIS CICLA. SWISS CHARD:

Leaf spot (Cercospora beticola) was reported severe on some plantings of chard in New Jersey, and from Texas. Downy mildew (Peronospora schachtii), rust (Uromyces betae), the virus diseases curly top and beet mosaic were reported on chard from California.

BETA VULGARIS MACRORHIZA. MANGEL-WURZEL:

Rust (Uromyces betae) was observed in western Washington for the first time.

BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS. RUTABAGA:

Leaf spot (Cercospora albo-maculans), Massachusetts. Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni), Connecticut. Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens) was found in one garden in Tompkins County, New York. It was described as much like club root, except that the swellings were more lobular--resembling slightly a cauliflower head. Mosaic (virus), one report in Connecticut.

BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPHALA. COLLARDS, KALE:

Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica) was epiphytotic on collards in seed beds in eastern North Carolina (P.D.R. 20:135).

BRASSICA OLERACEA var. BROCCOLI:

(Probably "Sprouting broccoli" in most cases).

New York and Texas each reported small amounts of leaf spot (Alternaria brassicae). Wire stem (Corticium vagum) caused considerable damage in cold frames in Nassau County, New York. Black leg (Phoma lingam) was reported from New Jersey. New York reported scattered traces of club root (Plasmiodiophora brassicae). Practically 100 percent infection with black rot (Bacterium campestre) was observed in one field in New York but injury was slight. The disease occurred less commonly than usual in Wisconsin.

BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS. CAULIFLOWER:

Black leaf spot (Alternaria brassicae) was less abundant in Massachusetts than usual, only traces appearing. It is generally less common in up-state New York on cauliflower than on cabbage although a trace was present. It was not uncommon on Long Island as is usual during rainy seasons such as occurred in the fall of this year, particularly on heads carelessly tied or left too long. It was severe locally in New Jersey and occurred in Illinois.

Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica) was reported from New Hampshire, eastern Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It was present in seed beds on Long Island, New York, but not serious, and not so common on cauliflower as on

cabbage, possibly because of greater resistance since cauliflower is usually fed with high-potash fertilizer which should make mildew worse. It was severe in some fields but was not abundant in New Jersey.

Club root (Plasmodiophora brassicae) was surprisingly scarce in Massachusetts even in the old cauliflower-growing localities of Plymouth and Essex counties, a fact attributed to the very dry early part of the season. It was present in New Jersey and the vicinity of Seattle, Washington.

Black rot (Bacterium campestre) was less prevalent on both early and late crops in Massachusetts than usual and caused a loss estimated at 3 percent. In New York an interesting late development of the disease was reported. "None of the disease was present upstate until suddenly in September, after certain rains, a leaf blight which proved to be black rot occurred in many fields over the entire State. Where it was present it infected every leaf in the field. The trouble occurred irrespective of seed treatment, crop rotation, or previous presence of the disease. No such outbreak was ever known to occur in the State before. It came too late, however, to do much damage. Plants were a total loss in a few fields on Long Island. The loss for the State was 3 to 5 percent." (Charles Chupp, H. S. Cunningham, and M. C. Richards). New Jersey and Texas recorded the disease.

Yellows (Fusarium conglutinans) was reported general throughout Nassau County, Long Island, and less prevalent than usual in Wisconsin. Ring spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola) occurred in King County, Washington, and was abundant in Santa Clara County, California, in February. Peppery leaf spot (Bacterium maculicola): Only scattered traces appeared in Massachusetts in 1936. The trouble was not observed at all in upstate New York. Apparently seed treatments have almost eliminated the organism. Mosaic (virus) was reported as the most common and serious disease of the crop in California. Ring mosaic (virus) was also reported from California on cauliflower. Browning (non-parasitic) was reported from the Catskill district in New York where preliminary experimental work indicated it may be controlled by applications of borax.

BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA. CABBAGE:

Wire stem and damping off (Corticium vagum) occurred chiefly in seed beds in New Hampshire, was rather common in untreated seed beds in New York, especially those under cheese cloth, caused seed-bed injury in Pennsylvania estimated at 0.5 percent, was present in New Jersey, and was found in scattered distribution in Mississippi fields. It caused slight injury in Texas and was present in some beds of seedlings in Kansas.

Yellows (Fusarium conglutinans) is gradually extending its range and rendering cabbage production unprofitable as the soils become infested except through the use of resistant varieties. It was reported from Connecticut,

and is gradually spreading in New York State where losses in the infested areas were set at 10 to 20 percent. New Jersey reports restricted areas of serious infestation. It is increasing in prevalence in Pennsylvania and becoming a limiting factor in production. Losses were set at 15 percent. It was more prevalent in Delaware than heretofore; caused a loss of 4 percent in Maryland; and was serious on Norfolk, Durham, and Granville soils in North Carolina. It appeared for the first time in the Charleston section of South Carolina; caused 5 percent loss in Texas and also in Illinois, where in combination with the extreme heat it killed or badly stunted varieties normally resistant. It was more prevalent than usual in Wisconsin and reduced the yield of resistant varieties 7 percent in the Muscatine section in Iowa. In Missouri, where it was general and was more prevalent than usual, the loss was estimated at 5 percent, the most serious damage occurring in home gardens as commercial plantings are usually of resistant varieties. Kansas and California also reported the disease.

Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica) was sparingly present in Massachusetts and state-wide in New York but occurring principally on the lower leaves. Dr. Chupp states it is more abundant on plots where potash has been applied heavily. It caused little injury in New Jersey. It was epiphytotic in eastern North Carolina and prevalent in many counties of Texas.

Club root (Plasmodiophora brassicae) was reported from its usual range in the northeastern part of the country and in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. It is perhaps most troublesome in home gardens and in some trucking areas in New York. M. B. Linn writes: "In spite of all control measures club root is still our worst cabbage trouble, but is not serious in Richmond County probably due to rotation."

Black rot (Bacterium campestris). Two states, Maryland and Wisconsin, reported black rot as more prevalent than usual. Other states estimated the usual prevalence or less. In California, M. W. Gardner reported that black rot was observed in Contra Costa County on one plant, apparently for the first time in the State.

Black leaf spot (Alternaria brassicae) was nowhere reported as serious and was generally less prevalent in each of the six States reporting its observation. In New York it was reported as injurious to seedlings. Ring spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola), California. Black leg (Phoma lingam) was nowhere reported as serious. Losses in each of the seven States noting its presence were nominal and generally confined to a trace. Root rot (Phytophthora megasperma), California.

Virus diseases. Virus troubles designated as mosaic were more prevalent than usual in Wisconsin and were reported also from Washington and California. Massachusetts stated that virus yellows was more noticeable than ever before and it was also noted from Washington. Ring mosaic was recorded in California as prevalent.

BRASSICA RAPA. TURNIP:

Black leaf spot (Alternaria brassicae) was abundant on turnips remaining in the field through the winter in North Carolina. Leaf spot (Cercospora albomaculans): O. C. Boyd, from Massachusetts, reported, "The worst defoliation in certain Cape Cod fields I ever saw--50 percent loss in some fields. Less damage in western Massachusetts. Crop rotation prevents it." Black leg (Phoma lingam) was much worse than usual in some fields on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It was less noticeable in the western counties. The development was attributed to lack of seed treatment and failure to rotate crops. Leaf spot (Ramularia sp.), Washington. Black rot (Bacterium campestris) was less prevalent than usual in Massachusetts and was reported from New York and Texas.

BROCCOLI. See BRASSICA OLERACEA var.

CABBAGE. See BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA.

CANTALOUPE. See CUCUMIS MELO.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. PEPPER (including sweet and hot peppers):

Fruit spot and pod rot (Alternaria sp.) developed in Massachusetts; New York, where it followed sun scald causing together losses of 5 to 10 percent; New Jersey, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, and southern California, where pod rot was severe in some fields on pimento and bell peppers.

Early blight (Alternaria solani) occurred on young pepper plants in Georgia (P.D.R. 20:354).

Leaf spot (Cercospora capsici) appeared in occasional fields of pimento peppers in Georgia but is now effectively controlled by most growers by seed treatment. Louisiana reported more than usual on bell peppers with an estimated reduction in yield of 5 percent. Traces were observed in Texas.

Wilt (Fusarium sp.) caused an estimated 10 percent loss in Louisiana. It occurs only on Tabasco peppers but kills the entire plant. Actual counts in three different fields gave respectively 19.7, 22.1, and 65.8 percent of killed plants. In two large fields in southern California it caused the death of 10 percent of the plants, and in red pepper fields amounting to several hundred acres, it attacked 50 percent of the plants, with effects ranging from complete killing to wilting of the plants and drying up of the pods.

Anthrachnose reported as Colletotrichum nigrum was found in Louisiana on Bell, Cayenne, and Sport varieties. Anthrachnose reported as Gloeosporium piperatum appeared in a few Georgia fields on Pimento peppers but is generally controlled by seed-stock selection and seed treatment. Anthrachnose reported as Glomerella cingulata was present in about the usual amount in Louisiana, and as Glomerella piperata was reported in traces from Texas.

Root rot (Phytophthora capsici and Phytophthora sp.). Colorado experienced a 30 percent loss from wilt attributed to P. capsici. California reported a Phytophthora root rot from the region of Merced.

Damping off. Pythium sp. gave trouble in New Jersey. Rhizoctonia solani appeared in occasional seed beds in Connecticut, Georgia, and Texas.

Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii) was general in Georgia causing a 10 percent reduction in yield. It was prevalent in Louisiana, principally on Bell peppers but occasionally on other types, and in Texas.

Ripe rot (Vermicularia capsici) caused a loss in grade of 15 percent in Georgia, where it is general. The organism is borne inside the seed coat and disease-free seed stock is needed.

Internal rot (various fungi). According to B. B. Higgins this trouble was less prevalent in Georgia than in 1935 on pimento peppers due to the even distribution of rains during the ripening season. During periods of drought the pistils of blunt-nosed varieties dry and permit the entrance of molds to the interior of the fruits.

Bacterial spot (Bacterium vesicatorium) appeared in traces in Massachusetts, was general throughout southern New Jersey and serious in many fields, and caused very severe injury to young plants in Delaware following late June rains. Higgins estimated a 25 percent reduction in yield of pimento peppers in Georgia. He comments as follows: "Our observations over a period of years indicate that this disease is most destructive when plants have an excess of carbohydrates. This year the early summer was dry allowing plants to become filled with carbohydrates. Periods of rain in July favored spread of the organism. The leaves were lost during July and the first picking was almost totally lost. Only rare fields were free from the disease." The disease was less prevalent than usual in Wisconsin.

Curly top (virus) was important in parts of Texas and in the Pacific Northwest (P.D.R. 21:2, 50-54).

Mosaic (virus). Massachusetts reported the usual amount but less than in 1935, loss, 5 percent. Distribution was general in New York. "The most destructive infection was that occurring early, but the most widespread infection occurred late in August or early September." It was more severe than usual in New Jersey and caused serious losses. "The fruits became yellow and dropped, and V-shaped and necrotic areas appeared on the leaves in the most severe cases. The virus concerned in several badly infected fields was diagnosed as largely tobacco mosaic by F. O. Holmes." Texas, Kansas, and California also reported the disease.

Spotted wilt (virus). New York reported at least six fields of the California Wonder variety seriously affected. This variety is very susceptible. It was found in Suffolk, Ulster, Albany, and Schenectady counties. California reported the disease from six counties with infection varying in different fields from 1 to 90 percent.

Blossom end rot (non-parasitic) was much less prevalent in Georgia. Losses were estimated at only 1 percent whereas usually from 25 to 90 percent of the first picking is ruined by this trouble.

CARROT. See DAUCUS CAROTA.

CAULIFLOWER. See BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS.

CELERIAC. See APIUM GRAVEOLENS RAPACEUM.

CELERY. See APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

CICHORIUM ENDIVIA. ENDIVE:

Drop (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum), California. Spotted wilt (virus): California reported the crop ruined at San Pablo, where 70 percent infection was observed. Susceptible varieties were broad leaved or Batavian endive and stag or curled endive. Yellows (virus), New York reported this condition as general in Nassau County with 50 percent infection and 10 percent loss; and in Richmond County with often 50 percent infection and about 30 percent loss. Tip burn (non-parasitic) was present in most fields in Nassau County, New York and caused a total loss in a few fields. It also occurred in Richmond County.

CICHORIUM ENDIVIA. ESCAROLE:

Yellows (possibly virus). New York reported one field in Nassau County 100 percent infected. The trouble was said to be common and causing severe injury in all escarole plantings in the county. New Jersey reported one entire field affected by a disease designated as yellows.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS. WITLOOF:

Spotted wilt (virus) was bad at San Pablo, California on witloof chicory or French dandelion.

CITRULLUS VULGARIS. WATERMELON:

Anthrachnose (Colletotrichum lagenarium) appeared in Massachusetts and in Long Island, New York on both leaves and fruit when the vines were not adequately protected. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland experienced less than the usual amount of trouble. In southeastern Virginia there was more than in 1935 with a 10 percent loss. It was prominent in North Carolina and especially severe on late plantings. A severe epiphytotic developed in

Mississippi where 75 percent of 3,500 acres observed had from 5 to 100 percent infected melons. The trouble apparently originated in diseased seed. (See P.D.R. 20:255-256). Texas estimated 5 percent, Minnesota and Kansas each reported less than usual. In Minnesota it appeared too late to do much damage.

Stem end rot (Diplodia sp.). Traces were observed in Mississippi and 3 percent loss reported from Texas.

Wilt (Fusarium bulbigenum var. niveum) was severe in many plantings in New Jersey causing death of plants. It was more prevalent than in the previous season in southeastern Virginia where it caused 5 percent loss and where interest in wilt-resistant sorts is increasing; severe, especially on sandy soils throughout North Carolina; generally distributed in Louisiana; and observed in 45 out of 125 fields in Mississippi in amounts varying from a trace to 95 percent. Ten percent prevalence was estimated by Texas, and 25 percent reduction in yield on fields of susceptible varieties was reported by Iowa. Oklahoma and Kansas respectively estimated less and much less than usual and Washington and California reported its presence.

Gummy stem blight (Mycosphaerella citrullina) was found in a few fields in Mississippi late in the season.

Verticillium wilt (V. albo-atrum) was found in California, apparently the first report on the host in this country. (See P.D.R. 20:125-126).

Curly top (virus), Idaho. (P.D.R. 21:54).

Blossom end rot (non-parasitic) caused as high as 95 percent loss in some fields in Mississippi. It appeared most prevalent on the Cuban Queen variety. Texas estimated 6 percent.

Internal browning (non-parasitic) was reported from Georgia and Missouri (P.D.R. 20:257, 292).

CUCUMBER. See CUCUMIS SATIVUS.

CUCUMIS MELO. . . CANTALOUPE:

Leaf blight (Alternaria cucumerina) was held in check by the dry weather in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, and Wisconsin. Each of these States reported less than usual. In Maryland it was more prevalent than in an average year. Reduction in yield was estimated at 5 percent with an additional loss in quality of 3. In New Jersey it was very severe in many plantings.

Scab (Cladosporium cucumerinum) was not observed in New York where the hot dry weather was unfavorable to its development. Massachusetts and New Jersey reported its presence.

Anthrachnose (Colletotrichum lagenarium) did little damage. Most of the ten States reporting indicated that the disease was less prevalent than usual or restricted to a few scattered localities and none reported serious losses except locally.

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) was reported from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Texas. It was more prevalent than in an average year in New York but not as much so as a few years ago; and was general in North Carolina where it caused reduction in quality in isolated areas.

Wilt (Fusarium sp., F. bulbigenum var. niveum) appeared in occasional plantings in New Hampshire. It is gradually spreading in New York where four strains of melons from Minnesota proved almost immune. Texas reported 0.5 percent loss. In Minnesota where the loss was 1 percent, it is prevalent locally in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. It appeared also at Colfax, Washington.

Gummy stem blight (Mycosphaerella citrullina) developed rapidly on petioles, runners, and fruit stalks late in the season in Massachusetts during a period of wet weather. In New York, "Because of the dry hot year there was much more wind-whip, sand-blow, and sunscald injury. Apparently the fungus enters only injured plants. These injuries and the fungus often killed half the plants in a field. Ten to 20 percent loss in the State resulted from the combined injuries." (Charles Chupp).

Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis) is never found upstate in New York and was not observed this year on Long Island. It was observed in the usual amount in Maryland with combined loss from reduction in yield and depreciation in quality estimated at 1 percent. In southeastern Virginia it was much more prevalent than in 1935 with reduction in yield set at 10 percent. North Carolina losses were very light. Texas estimated 15 percent. The disease was not seen in Wisconsin. Puerto Rico reported the usual prevalence.

Verticillium wilt (V. albo-atrum) was reported from California. (P.D.R. 20:125).

Bacterial wilt (Bacillus tracheiphilus) appeared in the usual prevalence or less in the northeastern States and Colorado. Because of the dry season it was less prevalent than usual in Oklahoma, and not observed in Kansas at all.

Curly top (virus), Idaho. (P.D.R. 21:53).

Mosaic (virus). Dr. Chupp writes that in New York, "Upstate it has been learned that nearly 90 percent of the inoculum comes from catnip and the wild or bur cucumber. Since both these can easily be eradicated, mosaic has

been much reduced. This is not true of Long Island where poke weed is everywhere and almost universally infected." The disease was less prevalent in Maryland than usual, Texas reported a trace, Wisconsin and Minnesota each the usual amount, and Kansas the same as in 1935 but less than in an average year.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. CUCUMBER:

Leaf blight (Alternaria cucumerina), judging from reports, was generally less prevalent than usual.

Scab (Cladosporium cucumerinum) caused severe spotting of fruits in August and September in Massachusetts. It was much more prevalent locally on Long Island than usual. One six-acre field in particular was badly infected. Other fields in the region were only slightly infected. It was present in New Jersey but not serious except in three fields on the same farm in Atlantic County. "Two of these fields showed a total of ten acres completely destroyed, and others severely injured. The plants had been started in a cold frame and transplanted to the field. This was the most severe case ever observed in New Jersey." In Pennsylvania considerable reduction in grade was reported from one canning plant in Crawford County. Loss for the State was estimated at 2 percent. The dry season practically eliminated scab as a commercial factor in Wisconsin.

Anthrachnose (Colletotrichum lagenarium) appeared only in traces in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. It was more prevalent than usual in Maryland where reduction in yield was estimated at 2 percent.

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) was serious under glass on the spring crop in Massachusetts but was negligible in the open. Reports were received from New Jersey, Virginia, Texas, Washington, and California. Dr. Gardner reported this as the most serious disease of cucumbers along the California coast.

Wilt (Fusarium sp.) was reported in occasional plantings in New Hampshire and from Texas.

Gummy stem blight (Mycosphaerella citrullina) was very prevalent in New York. "Because the hot dry season permitted sunscald, wind-whip, and sand-blow injury, this fungus followed and in many fields as much as 50 percent of the crop was killed. Weather injury plus Mycosphaerella destroyed at least 20 percent of the crop in this State." (Charles Chupp). New Jersey also reported the disease.

Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis) was severe in Massachusetts late in the season (P.D.R. 20:286) and was also prevalent in Connecticut where it was too late in starting to do much damage. It was not seen on Long Island this year and is not known to occur in upstate New York. It was observed in

the usual amount in New Jersey, was more prevalent in Maryland than in 1935 or in average years, developed to an incidence of 5 percent in Texas, and was not seen at all this season in Wisconsin.

Fruit rot (Phytophthora sp.). W. J. Henderson wrote that this previously unreported disease appeared in a ten-acre field at Rocky Ford in Colorado and entirely destroyed the crop. It is potentially a very serious disease of mature fruits grown for seed purposes.

Bacterial wilt (Bacillus tracheiphilus) was not observed in Massachusetts, but was seen in about the usual amount or slightly more in Connecticut. It was less prevalent than usual in New York, was rather severe in New Jersey, caused 13 percent reduction in yield in Pennsylvania where it entirely destroyed one small field inspected and was present in every planting observed. Maryland estimated the usual prevalence with 1.5 percent loss; Texas, 1. It appeared with average severity in Ohio, was less abundant than usual in Wisconsin, and was noted in greenhouse plantings in San Diego County, California, and in fields in Sacramento and Los Angeles Counties.

Angular leaf spot (Bacterium lachrymans). None was observed in Massachusetts and practically none in New York because of dry hot weather. Pennsylvania reported 2 percent loss, Delaware the usual amount, Wisconsin less, and Texas a trace.

Root knot (Heterodera marioni) was reported from New Jersey where it was most severe in the greenhouse. Carbon bisulfide emulsion 1.36 percent at the rate of 1 gallon per square foot gave commercial but not absolute control.

Curly top (virus), Washington and Idaho (P.D.R. 21:53-54).

Mosaic (virus) was locally destructive in Massachusetts (P.D.R. 20:287); was more prevalent than usual in Maryland where the combined loss from reduction in yield and in quality was estimated at 6 percent; was severe in occasional fields in New York, but in general appears to be decreasing upstate as a result of increased attention to destruction of weed hosts; was prevalent in southeastern Texas; caused considerable loss in northern Ohio; was destructive in a few plantings but generally speaking of little concern in Illinois; was less prevalent than in average years in Wisconsin; caused the usual trace of loss in North Dakota; was less abundant than in an average season in Kansas; is being brought under control in Colorado through the introduction of the resistant variety Shamrock, which is about 95 percent resistant and is a good slicer type but a poor pickler type; was present in Washington; was relatively scarce in the central California coast districts where Dr. Gardner states it is not a limiting factor as in the East; and was severe in Puerto Rico during the winter of 1935-36 but not in November and December of 1936.

Yellows (virus), Washington.

CUCURBITA MAXIMA. SQUASH:

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum): New Jersey and California reported the presence of mildew, and North Carolina heavy losses of early squash.

Wilt (Fusarium sp.): New Hampshire, Texas, and California reported Fusarium troubles. The California disease was referred to as "root-rot" and the species though not definitely identified was thought to be F. javanicum. The disease was bad on the Zucchini variety at San Pablo and was noted at Laguna Beach and Loma Linda in June.

Gummy stem blight and fruit rot (Mycosphaerella citrullina): Massachusetts reported decidedly less vine infection than in an average season, and somewhat less storage rot than average. One case was reported from New Jersey on the Table Queen variety.

Scab (Cladosporium cucumerinum) was less damaging than usual in Massachusetts. Black mold rot (Rhizopus nigricans): Tucker in Missouri reported that squash harvested when slightly immature and placed in cold storage in Jackson County showed considerable decay. Leaf spot (Septoria cucurbitacearum) Massachusetts, less damage than in most past seasons. Storage rots (various fungi and bacteria) caused a 20 percent loss of the stored crop in Massachusetts.

Bacterial wilt (Bacillus tracheiphilus): New Jersey, common in a few plantings in Middlesex and Monmouth counties. Bacterial spot (Bacterium cucurbitae): Massachusetts, less than in most seasons; New York, very abundant in one planting in Monroe County.

Virus diseases: Curly top was reported from Texas, Washington, and Idaho (P.D.R. 21:2, 52-54); and mosaic from New Jersey, Texas, and California.

CUCURBITA PEPO. PUMPKIN:

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) was very severe in several plantings in New Jersey but did little real injury, appeared too late in Massachusetts to do much harm, and appeared in the usual prevalence in Connecticut. Curly top (virus) was reported from Washington (P.D.R. 21:52).

CUCURBITA PEPO CONDENSA. SUMMER SQUASH:

Scab (Cladosporium cucumerinum) was more prevalent than in 1935 in Massachusetts where it caused losses estimated at 6 percent. More blossom end rot was observed in upstate New York than usual. A Pythium was isolated. Mosaic (virus) was less prevalent than usual in Massachusetts and was more noticeable in summer than in winter squash.

DAUCUS CAROTA. CARROT:

Scab (Actinomyces scabies). Girdle scab was reported from Washington. Pitting and corroding of the roots due to scab occurred in scattered spots in fields in southern California. (P.D.R. 21:77).

Leaf spot (Cercospora apii-carotae). The dry summer prevented any serious development of this disease. Massachusetts reported less than usual in that State where it is usually worse in the Connecticut Valley and along the coast. It was rare in New York, appeared locally in Delaware, Texas, northern Ohio, where it was rather severe in some fields, and in California. (P.D.R. 21:77).

Leaf blight (Macrosporium carotae) was general but less prevalent than usual in Massachusetts, did little injury in Connecticut, was rare in upstate New York because of the dry weather but present and serious in many fields in Nassau and Richmond Counties, common in New Jersey where in some fields nearly every leaf was brown, less prevalent in Pennsylvania where it appeared only scatteringly, seen only in occasional plantings in Delaware, caused heavy losses in isolated areas on late grown crops in North Carolina, present in Texas to the extent of 1 percent, appeared in mid-September in rather severe form in northern Ohio, was more prevalent than usual in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri, where the combined injury to yield and quality was estimated at 7 percent, and occurred along the coast in California where it was serious on fall carrots in the Santa Maria Valley in Santa Barbara County. In Missouri, according to Tucker, the Chantenay variety was somewhat more susceptible than Long Orange, Coreless, or Special Bunching.

Soft rot (Bacillus carotovorus): Dr. Davis reported from Massachusetts as follows: "In storage we have seen little of this organism's work on a large scale, but this year a more virulent strain than seen in years caused more storage rot than in the past five years." New Jersey also reported some decay.

Dodder (Cuscuta sp.) was reported on carrot from West Virginia and Texas.

Mosaic (virus). California reported mosaic due to the virus of celery mosaic from the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Yellows (virus): Massachusetts reported a 50 percent loss of carrots in a Lexington market garden due to aster yellows virus. Yellows was general in Nassau County, New York, where many fields showed 50 percent infection or 20 percent loss. It seems to become more and more serious each year in Richmond County. Connecticut reported its presence with the comment that it is "recently new to the State apparently".

DIOSCOREA SATIVA. YAM:

The following diseases were reported from Puerto Rico: Wilt (Fusarium sp.), which was particularly bad on a white Guinea variety, an undetermined leaf blight, and mosaic (virus) which is prevalent.

EGGPLANT. See SOLANUM MELONGENA.

ENDIVE. See CICHORIUM ENDIVIA.

ESCAROLE. See CICHORIUM ENDIVIA.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS. ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM:

Rust (Puccinia helianthi) was less troublesome than for ten years past in Massachusetts. The dry season held it in check. Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) was observed to the extent of 15 and 20 percent respectively in two fields in Mississippi.

HORSERADISH. See RADICULA ARMORACIA.

IPOMOEA BATATAS. SWEETPOTATO:

Soil rot (Actinomyces sp.) was prevalent in Atlantic and Cape May counties in New Jersey, caused 3 percent loss in Maryland, and was more serious locally in Louisiana than in former years. Two fields in particular, of eighteen acres and seven acres, were rendered too poor to harvest. The plants were stunted and produced no runners. Apparently the very dry weather was favorable to the disease. Kansas also experienced more than the usual amount of this trouble and Texas reported traces.

Black rot (Ceratostomella fimbriata) showed some fluctuations in severity but generally speaking was not conspicuously abundant or scarce. It was reported as follows: New Jersey; Pennsylvania, trace, observed in only one instance; Maryland, 2.5 percent loss in grade and in storage; Louisiana, general, 2; Texas; Oklahoma, general but less prevalent than in 1935; Arkansas, 2 percent reduction in yield; Iowa, more than usual, 3; Kansas, same as in 1935, less than usual, loss 2 percent mainly as a storage rot, also occurred as a hotbed disease.

Rhizoctonia rot (Corticium vagum) occurred in Texas and was troublesome on sprouts in hotbeds in Kansas.

Java black rot (Diplodia tubericola) was observed in traces in Texas and appeared in Oklahoma with less than the usual slight prevalence.

Stem rot (Fusarium bulbigenum var. batatatis and F. oxysporum f. 2) was reported as follows: Connecticut, one report, new to the State; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, the usual traces of injury locally; Maryland, same as

in 1935, more than in average seasons, 2 percent; southeastern Virginia, usual prevalence, 7 percent reduction in yield; Kentucky, "More than usual, hot weather at setting time favored it. Becoming a serious disease in several parts of the State, 15 percent loss" (Valleau); North Carolina, "Worse than has been seen in ten years, heavy losses followed drought conditions in June" (R. F. Poole); Louisiana, general; Texas, traces; Oklahoma; Arkansas, 2; Iowa, "Much more prevalent than usual, 30 percent reduction in yield. Low rainfall and high temperatures caused plants to show symptoms earlier and more markedly. Large losses due in almost every case to failure to hill-select seed potatoes; slip and seed treatment generally practiced among all growers" (S. G. Younkin); Kansas, more than in an average year, same as in 1935, 6 percent; California, "Scarce and of long standing, had difficulty in getting specimens for class use" (Gardner).

Scurf (Monilochaetes infuscans): Five reports were received. Maryland reported more than usual, Virginia less than in average years, and Kansas, none observed. New Jersey and Texas reported its presence.

Foot rot (Plenodomus destruens) was nowhere serious but was observed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Oklahoma.

Mottle necrosis (Pythium ultimum) was reported in the usual trace from Maryland. It caused only slight loss in North Carolina.

Sclerotial blight (Sclerotium rolfsii): Texas and Oklahoma each reported injury. The disease was somewhat more prevalent in Oklahoma than usual.

Fasciation (non-parasitic): Connecticut and New Jersey.

Drought injury: Arkansas reported 39 percent loss from drought based on yield figures.

LACTUCA SATIVA. LETTUCE:

"Gray mold rot (Botrytis cinerea) in Massachusetts was less prevalent in both early and late plantings than in many seasons. It was present in many fields in Nassau County, New York, and caused 18.8 percent loss in one. It caused severe loss in coldframes in Richmond County when the plants were held too long. The disease is said to be fairly common in cold frames and sometimes may be present to a slight extent in greenhouses or in the field. New Jersey also reported its presence.

Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae): Dr. W. H. Davis stated that he was unable to find the disease in the usual locations in Massachusetts this year. In New York Dr. Chupp states: "Heretofore, downy mildew has been important only in cold frames, but Iceberg is now being grown in some places, and may

be completely destroyed by mildew. At Gabriels in Franklin County one farm specializes in Iceberg lettuce and every plant was affected--at least 50 percent loss of the crop." M. C. Richards stated it was present on Iceberg, Romaine, and Boston lettuce and destructive in a few cold frames in Nassau County. In New Jersey it was prevalent under glass in a few cases and appeared occasionally in the field but was not serious. It was reported from three counties in California.

Bottom rot (Corticium vagum) was general in Massachusetts. It was destructive in some seed beds in New York where it is now regarded as of only minor importance because of the general use of dusting for its control. It was the cause of heart decay and blackening of edges of leaves in greenhouses at college farms in New Jersey. It caused heavy losses in beds in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina, was prevalent in Texas to the extent of 3 percent, was noted in gardens in Kansas when the plants were still rather small, and was observed in Washington.

Anthrachnose (Marssonina panattoniana) was not observed in New York in 1936 but was reported from Washington.

Drop (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) was less important in Massachusetts than usual and in New York while always troublesome was probably less so this season than usual. It caused a 20 percent loss in cold frames in a few cases in Nassau County. Texas losses were set at 3 percent.

Drop (Sclerotinia minor) caused some loss of Iceberg lettuce in Richmond County, New York. It was very severe in some fields in August in Passaic County, and in a few plantings under irrigation in Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Stem rot (Bacterium vitians): Dr. Chupp sent the following from New York: "Late in the fall of 1936 lettuce plants were removed from some fields in the muck area and grown in large pots in the greenhouse for the production of seed. The latter part of November, a number of the plants became affected near the base of the stem with a water-soaked slightly discolored rot. The affected plants died. Isolations were made and a bacterium recovered in each case which showed the reactions of Phytomonas vitians."

Virus diseases: Big vein appeared in all fields in Nassau and Richmond Counties, New York, to the extent of 5 percent or less. A low percentage was noted at San Pablo and Concord, California. Mosaic was general in Nassau County, New York, with a prevalence of 10 percent and 1 to 2 percent loss. It was also common in Richmond County causing small losses. New Jersey also reported the disease as present, and it was prominent, but not serious, in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina. Spotted wilt is increasing in California. All varieties appear susceptible. This year one grower reported 200 acres lost in the Gonzales region, and scattered infections

appeared around Salinas. It is a limiting factor at San Pablo. Yellows: Aster yellows was reported as serious at Lexington, Massachusetts (P.D.R. 20:302), and general in Nassau and Richmond Counties, New York, where 50 to 60 percent infection developed in fall and summer crops. It was also reported from Texas.

LETTUCE. See LACTUCA SATIVA.

LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM. TOMATO:

Fruit rot (Alternaria fasciculata). This organism followed blossom-end rot in one field in Georgia. (P.D.R. 20:353).

Collar rot and early blight (Alternaria solani). Early blight occurred in New Hampshire. It was general but less prevalent than usual in Massachusetts where it is well controlled in staked and trellised fields by dusting or spraying. Losses, only on untreated fields, were estimated at 7 percent for the State. It was rather more prevalent in Connecticut than in 1935 but did not do serious injury. In New York because of the dry hot weather there was almost no leaf blight in the fields but severe injury occurred in cold frames early in the season on some farms. New Jersey reported collar rot as severe in many fields. One lot of many thousands of plants from one seed source had to be discarded because of severe infection in cold frames. Pennsylvania estimated the usual amount of leaf blight and collar rot with losses set at 8 percent. Maryland had more leaf blight than usual but less than in 1935 and less collar rot than usual. Losses were estimated at 5 and 0.2 percent respectively. The fungus was abundant throughout North Carolina. The situation in the important tomato plant producing sections of Georgia is reported by J. H. Miller (P.D.R. 20:351-352). It appeared in 50 out of 80 fields examined in Mississippi in amounts varying from 1 to 100 percent of the plants infected. It was general and prevalent in the usual amount on leaves and fruit in Louisiana. Texas reported 5 percent of a "new collar rot" attributed to Alternaria sp. and 1 percent early blight due to A. solani. Arkansas reported traces. It was "fairly common" in Ohio. Collar rot was more prevalent in Indiana than usual and much more so than in 1935, probably because of favorable warm wet weather during the plant bed season in the southern region producing plants, according to R. W. Samson. The early blight also was more prevalent owing to favorable weather and abundant inoculum. Collar rot was noted in Illinois on tomatoes from the South. Early blight was unimportant in Michigan and collar rot was not observed. Wisconsin reported less than usual, Colorado somewhat more, and California heavy infection at Colma in November.

Nail head spot (Alternaria tomato): Georgia (P.D.R. 20:354).

Leaf mold (Cladosporium fulvum) was serious as usual under glass in Massachusetts, appearing in discouraging proportions on the spring crop in early April and again on the fall crop in October. It was also somewhat

more prevalent than in 1935 in Connecticut and was particularly bad in one greenhouse. It was not observed on outdoor grown plants in New York, but was serious in a few greenhouses. One report was received in New Jersey on field grown stock. Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Texas reported the usual prevalence. Oklahoma had less than usual. It persisted in several Ohio fields which were planted in proximity to greenhouses in which the disease was present in the spring. It was serious only in greenhouses in Wisconsin and California.

Anthracoze (Colletotrichum phomoides) was general in Maryland but caused only slight loss. It was present and destructive in Nassau County, New York, appeared in traces in Texas, and only to a very slight degree in Kansas where the weather was too hot to permit setting of fruits.

Fusarium wilt (Fusarium bulbigenum lycopersici) is less important commercially than formerly due to the general use of resistant varieties as may be seen from the following reports from nineteen States. New Hampshire, on greenhouse tomatoes; Massachusetts, only in an occasional garden or field; New Jersey, one planting in Cumberland County showed 5 percent infection; Pennsylvania, more than usual, one four-acre field a total loss due to this disease; Maryland, usual amount of scattered distribution, 1 percent; southeastern Virginia, locally present causing 10 percent loss; Kentucky, "Tomatoes for canning crop are nearly all wilt-resistant, consequently it is not a factor any longer"; Georgia, "Some wilt found in almost every field inspected; in one field the organism followed blossom-end rot on the fruit" (P.D.R. 20:353); Mississippi, generally observed in all localities, loss 1 percent; Louisiana; Texas, 5; Oklahoma, less than formerly; Arkansas, trace; Michigan, trace, "Slight economic importance in field tomatoes. Occasionally severe in forcing houses. Observed in plantings from seedlings grown in Georgia"; Wisconsin; Iowa, trace; Missouri, "More than usual, 10 percent loss. Warm dry season caused early wilting. Most wilt in home gardens. Commercial plantings usually of resistant varieties"; Kansas, 1 percent; Colorado, trace; California, "Not a serious factor in the canning crop of central California. Serious in the early staked crop at Merced and in hot valleys of southern California, and less in the Central Coastal region."

Fruit rot (Fusarium solani) followed blossom-end rot on a few fruits in one field in Georgia (P.D.R. 20:353).

Fruit rot (Oospora lactis parasitica) was reported for the first time from Missouri where it was observed causing considerable damage in greenhouses in Jackson County.

Pipe rot (Phoma destructiva) followed sunscald in the autumn in New York, was found in only one field in Georgia, and was present to the extent of 1 percent in Texas.

Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) was much less damaging in fall field crops in Plymouth and Bristol Counties, Massachusetts, than in the past few years. It appeared scatteringly in eastern Middlesex County in both field and greenhouse crops. Dr. Clinton wrote from Connecticut as follows: "Two reports and then only on fruit. No damage this year. Our investigations show only that this blight passes from infected potato fields to the nearby tomatoes for the first infection of the latter"; New York, none was observed or reported this season except that it was found on plants shipped into Nassau County from North Carolina. Traces appeared in Pennsylvania, and it was observed in one field in Mississippi and to a slight extent in Texas. It was general in Los Angeles County, California, and is a limiting factor in late fall shipping crops in the southern coastal districts.

Buckeye rot (Phytophthora parasitica) caused a trace of loss in Maryland where it was less prevalent than in 1935. It occurred on staked tomatoes as well as on those on the ground in northern Ohio where it was rather severe in some fields. In Missouri it caused some rotting of stems and roots of plants 8 to 12 inches high in greenhouses in Boone and Jasper Counties. It was severe in Puerto Rico near Ponce.

Pleospora rot (Pleospora lycopersici) was not observed in California this year.

Damping off and rot (Rhizoctonia solani and Rhizoctonia sp.). R. solani caused severe losses in cold frames in Nassau County, New York, and was the cause of 2 percent crown or foot rot in Texas as well as traces of soil rot. Damping off due to Rhizoctonia sp. was observed in several instances in New Jersey.

Rhizopus canker (Rhizopus sp.). Dr. Gardner reported from California a "conspicuous yellowing of one shoot cut off at the base by Rhizopus entering through an early fruit that had rotted". This type of disease was first observed in Fresno County in 1934.

Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) was found generally in all sandy fields observed in Mississippi. It was prevalent in Texas. R. W. Samson reported from Indiana that it was frequently found on Georgia-grown plants, and developed extensively in many lots of heeled-in plants. The situation in the Georgia seedling plant regions is reported by J. H. Miller (P.D.P. 20:352).

Leaf spot (Septoria lycopersici) was general and very prevalent in Massachusetts where it caused decidedly more damage in some fields than did early blight. It was prevalent in Connecticut but mostly caused only minor injury complicated with early blight. New York as a whole suffered only a trace of loss. The disease was general but not serious, however, in Nassau County. Severe infection developed in one field where seed came from middle states, and one serious outbreak originating in southern grown seed was noted in a greenhouse. The disease was recorded in New Jersey; less prevalent than usual in Pennsylvania; more abundant in Delaware, and very severe on late

plantings; scattered and less common than in an average year in Maryland; Kentucky; was much less than usual in Georgia this year, where it appears only on the late crop; generally observed but neither abundant or destructive in Mississippi; rather generally distributed in Texas; and present only in traces in Arkansas. Leaf spot was fairly common in Ohio; of minor importance in Illinois. It caused much defoliation in Wisconsin after late rains in September greatly reducing the quality of the canning crop. Iowa reported 1 percent; Kansas, much less than in average years; and Colorado a trace.

Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium solani), Georgia (P.D.R. 20:355).

Verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum). Several severe cases with one field a total failure were observed in Massachusetts. There was more in Pennsylvania than usual but losses for the State did not exceed a trace. It was found at Santa Maria, California, by Dr. Newhall and the organism identified by Dr. Rudolph.

Bacterial canker (Aplanobacter michiganense) was recorded from Massachusetts; one occurrence was reported from Connecticut; and one from Albany County, New York, in which about half the crop was destroyed. Very few cases developed in New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania with 1 percent reduction in yield care in selecting seed sources and in seed treating and planting has kept the disease down. Delaware reported general prevalence in the State for the first time with losses running up to 75 percent in some fields. Maryland had the usual amount with losses estimated at 0.5 percent, and eastern Virginia much more than usual apparently brought in on Georgia stock. (See P.D.R. 20:226, 289-290). It was not found in any seedling plant field in Georgia, but it rarely shows until the plants are almost mature (P.D.R. 20:352). It was found in many fields in Mississippi varying from a trace to 10 percent of infected plants. Texas reported 3 percent. In Ohio, where this disease is said to be unusual, it occurred in several fields this year and in most cases could be traced back to certain lots of seed. It was a serious disease in one planting in Illinois and of minor concern in a few others. Michigan had much less than in 1934 and 1935. The use of certified seed and rotation contributed to the decrease and the dry season was very unfavorable for fruit infection. Wisconsin and Minnesota reported more than usual and Kansas none. Colorado with increased prevalence estimated 7 percent loss. In California it was general, and serious as usual in Sacramento, Stockton, Concord, Dublin, and Old Gilroy areas.

Bacterial speck (Bacterium punctulans). Mississippi.

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium solanacearum) was severe in a few plantings in New Jersey but in general not serious. It was observed in several fields of Georgia-grown plants in Maryland, was severe in ten counties in north-eastern North Carolina, and present with an average prevalence of 5 percent

in 15 Mississippi fields examined. Texas reported 2 percent. In Georgia plant-growing regions it did not occur until after the shipping season (P.D.R. 20:352, 353).

Bacterial spot (Bacterium vesicatorium) was more than ordinarily prevalent in Maryland. There was very little in Georgia. It appeared in Mississippi and Texas to a noticeable extent. Slight infection developed in 3 Michigan plantings grown for seed but the disease was not of commercial importance.

Root knot (Heterodera marioni) was troublesome as usual particularly in greenhouses and in many southern fields. Nine States submitted reports in line with previous records.

Bunchy growth (virus?): "In one field in Chautauqua County, New York, about 1 percent of the plants had peculiar bunched tops. Some of the earliest affected plants were much dwarfed, while some of the large plants had their tops in very dense masses, which were almost as large as bushel baskets. The source of these plants could not be discovered." Charles Chupp.

Curly top (western yellow blight, due to virus) was apparently less serious than for the two preceding years. Colorado estimated 3 percent loss. Both Utah and Washington reported the trouble as serious in sections but not as prevalent as in 1934 and 1935, and California stated that prevalence was lower in the fields observed. Occurrence in Texas, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is reported in the Reporter (P.D.R. 21:2, 50-54).

Mosaic (virus) was more prevalent than last season in Massachusetts and in Connecticut due to aphid abundance. New York suffered only slight loss and stated that the disease is gradually being overcome by care in seedling growing. New Jersey reported yellow mosaic prevalent and in some cases causing serious losses with partial recovery in others. Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, more than usual. It was almost completely absent in Mississippi and sparingly present in Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. Michigan had less than usual, "probably due to the scarcity of the aphids because of the dry season". Wisconsin reported the usual amount; Iowa, 2 percent; Kansas, less than usual of both cucumber and tobacco No. 1 viruses; Colorado, heavy losses in greenhouses in several localities, 7 percent loss for the State. California reported the type caused by tobacco virus No. 1 statewide with the crop. Its worst effect is the calico pattern on the fruit. The fern-leaf mosaic due to cucumber mosaic virus was also widespread but with a low percentage in each field.

Spotted wilt (virus) was present in New York in Albany, Suffolk, and Ulster counties. It was observed in Texas, and in Michigan it occurred in one greenhouse planting and in trial grounds. An outbreak was reported from Utah (P.D.R. 20:143-144). About a third of the plants in a greenhouse near Seattle, Washington, were affected (P.D.R. 20:332). The disease is becoming a limiting factor in most coastal districts of California. "It seems to

spread from endemic centers characterized by frost-free winters and abundant winter host plants. Over 100 host species." M. W. Gardner.

Streak (virus) was very serious in one greenhouse in New York, but the trouble is gradually being eliminated by care in growing plants. In New Jersey only a few affected plants were seen. One Pennsylvania greenhouse showed at least 4 percent loss but the trouble was difficult to find elsewhere. Wisconsin and Washington recorded the presence of the disease.

Blossom end rot (non-parasitic) was very prevalent in many States. State reports with comments follow: Massachusetts, much less than usual; New York, very serious in some fields especially in Chautauqua and lower Erie Counties, only traces in Nassau County; New Jersey, some of the fields had to be plowed out during the drought period because of the severity of the disease in south Jersey; Pennsylvania, more abundant than usual, 10 percent reduction in yield plus 2 percent loss in quality; Maryland, much more, dry during early harvest; Kentucky, much blossom-end rot on all but late crop; North Carolina, severe following the drought of June; Georgia, at least half of early crop lost, but the rot stopped with the rains and cloudy weather in the middle of August (P.D.R. 20:353); Mississippi, much more, loss in field ranged from 5 to 90 percent with an average of 25; Texas, 5; Arkansas, 2; Ohio, fairly common; Michigan, more, the very dry season followed by heavy rain in September brought on a serious development of blossom-end rot; Wisconsin and Minnesota, each the usual amount; Iowa, more, 8 percent; North Dakota, more, general; Colorado, usual trace; Washington.

Boron (?) injury. Injury not further described thought to be due to excess boron or alkali, occurred in Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties, California.

Cat face and growth cracks (non-parasitic). Mississippi (P.D.R. 20:224).

Drought injury. Dry hot weather was reported as the cause of heavy loss in several regions. In New York, Dr. Chupp reports: "In Chautauqua and lower Erie Counties, the drouth started so early that in many fields half the plants died before beginning to bear fruit. A survey was made with a representative of the American Can Company. Instead of the usual average of 8 tons for canning tomatoes, the canners estimated a yield of no more than 4.5 tons. Rains and delay of fall frosts helped the crop, however, so that the average yield was more, nearly 5.5 tons an acre. The injury was the dying of all the older lower leaves and the lack of fruit set. It in no way resembled a fungus or bacterial disease." In Kentucky early tomatoes set poorly because of heat and drought. In Arkansas a loss of 75 percent due to drought was based on yield figures.

Lightning injury. In New Jersey a few cases were observed where plants in a circular area, three feet in diameter, died suddenly after a thunderstorm. In Delaware in one case plants in a 20-foot diameter circular area were killed outright. Macrosporium and Phoma followed as secondary growth on the killed stem tissues.

Sun scald (non-parasitic) was reported as follows: "Connecticut, on fruit; New York, "Always a serious problem late in the summer"; New Jersey, general in south Jersey; Delaware, very general throughout the State during the week of July 12; Maryland, general; Mississippi, observed in all fields inspected.

Cloudy spot (cause unknown). Mississippi (P.D.R. 20:224).

Leaf roll (cause unknown). Georgia (P.D.R. 20:355).

MUSKMELON. See CUCUMIS MELO.

ONION. See ALLIUM CEPA.

PARSNIP. See PASTINACA SATIVA.

PASTINACA SATIVA. PARSNIP:

Leaf spot (Cylindrosporium sp.), Washington. Leaf spot (Regularia pastinacae) was less prevalent than in average years in Massachusetts because of the dry season. It appeared scatteringly in traces throughout New York State.

PEA. See PISUM SATIVUM.

PEANUT. See ARACHIS HYPOGAEA UNDER DISEASES OF SPECIAL CROPS.

PEPPER. See CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

PHASEOLUS LUNATUS MACROCARPUS. LIMA BEAN:

Leaf spot (Cercospora cruenta) caused severe injury to leaves and probably reduced the yield in the trucking sections of eastern Virginia. Pod blight (Diaporthe phaseolorum) was observed in several New Jersey plantings, appeared less prevalent in Maryland than in 1935, and was seen only in one instance in Pennsylvania. Scab (Elsinoe phaseoli) was common but not abundant in Puerto Rico. Root rot (Fusarium spp. and other fungi) caused the usual injury in Maryland. Losses were estimated 1.5 percent. Downy mildew (Phytophthora phaseoli) was not observed in New York this season, was of little economic importance in New Jersey, caused the usual trace of loss in Pennsylvania, and was only scatteringly present in Maryland with less prevalence than in 1935.

Bacterial diseases. A bacterial blight was general in eastern Virginia where it was estimated to have caused 5 percent reduction in yield and an additional loss in quality of 5 percent. One field attacked by Bacterium

phaseoli was observed in Los Angeles County, California. Traces of Bacterium vignae were reported from New York and Maryland but no appreciable injury.

Virus diseases: Curly top was reported from Idaho (P.D.R. 21:53); mosaic from New York (P.D.R. 20:291).

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS. BEAN:

Anthraxnose (Colletotrichum lindemuthianum) is no longer a serious factor in bean production because of the general use of clean seed produced in the West. This year climatic conditions placed a further check on the development of anthracnose. Of the fifteen States reporting only Delaware noted prevalence greater than in 1935 or in average years. It was general in home plantings there and severe in late fall plantings. Massachusetts reported the usual scattered distribution and 0.5 percent loss. No trace was found in New York although a large number of fields were examined. This was true of Arkansas and Michigan also. Other States reported less than usual or scattered traces.

Rhizoctonia stem canker (Corticium vagum) was generally observed in small amounts in all fields examined in Mississippi. It was general but less prevalent than usual in Louisiana, appeared in Texas to the extent of 5 percent, and only in traces in Michigan.

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni) was reported as follows: New York, "In early September, powdery mildew suddenly became common over a wide area of the State. It attacked both snap and dry beans, but probably came too late to cause much actual loss."; Pennsylvania, more prevalent than usual but caused only a trace of loss; Maryland, more prevalent than usual due to the "large acreage of the fall crop", loss 0.1 percent; eastern Virginia, general, "occurs only on fall snap bean crop", reduction in yield 5 percent plus a similar additional loss in quality; North Carolina, "Abundant, especially in the eastern part of the State"; Texas, 1 percent; California.

Dry root rot (Fusarium solani var. martii f. 3 and Fusarium spp.) was recorded from Massachusetts, "More prevalent than in average years, generally more noticeable in home gardens than in commercial plantings, most destructive in seedling stage, loss 6 percent"; New York, 1 or 2 percent. "Since more resistant types are being grown, longer rotations practiced, and yellow eye varieties grown farther away from the center of infection, dry root rot is gradually becoming unimportant"; Pennsylvania, general, 5 percent reduction in yield; Maryland, less than in 1935, 2.5 percent loss; Michigan, trace; Iowa, trace; Wyoming, 4 percent; Colorado, trace.

Wilt (Fusarium sp.), New Hampshire.

Angular leaf spot (Isariopsis griseola): New York, "Collected only once--rare. Recently I had occasion to examine all the specimens in the Cornell herbarium and found that all of these were Cercospora columnare." (Chupp).

Leaf spot (Phyllosticta sp.), Washington.

Charcoal rot (Rhizoctonia bataticola) was reported from California in Tehama and Ventura Counties.

Pod rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) because of the dry season was much less prevalent in Massachusetts than for ten years. It also occurred in Washington.

Southern wilt (Sclerotium rolfsii) was troublesome in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Rust (Uromyces phaseoli typica) was unusually prevalent in several regions as may be seen from the reports abstracted as follows: Massachusetts, "About normal on pole beans, but worst I have ever seen it on bush bean green leaves. Caused noticeable damage even on bush beans of the French Horticultural varieties. Mostly confined to the eastern part of the State", (O. C. Boyd); Connecticut, more prevalent than in 1935; New York, "In late September and early October, rust suddenly became more common than usual, little damage except in a few late snap beans." New Jersey, "Rust is unusually prevalent this fall. Our past records going back to 1913 show only traces or occasional infested fields annually but this fall the disease is of State-wide distribution and the cause of serious defoliation in many fields." (C. M. Haenseler); Pennsylvania, much more, "One field of 200 acres showed 100 percent infection although loss was low due to late occurrence." (O. D. Burke); eastern Virginia, "Much more, 10 percent reduction in yield, spraying and dusting with sulphur failed to control", (Harold T. Cook); North Carolina, "Severe especially on pole beans in many parts of the State"; Florida, developed in epiphytotic proportions; Mississippi, found on leaves only in a few fields; Louisiana, less prevalent than in average years; Texas; Arkansas, "not seen"; Wisconsin, "no reports"; Colorado, trace; Washington, "Serious in Whatcom County this year, usually causes little injury" (Glenn A. Huber); California. (See also P.D.R. 20:133, 173, 192, 235, 282, 285, 292, 303, 327, 352.)

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium flaccumfaciens) was more prevalent than usual in Michigan. It was severe in a few early planted fields but less damaging in late plantings.

Bacterial blights (Bacterium phaseoli and B. medicaginis phaseolicola). One or both of the bacterial blights were reported from twenty States. Losses when estimated generally varied from a trace to 2 percent but Colorado estimated 20 percent reduction in yield with prevalence of B. phaseoli much

greater than usual; Michigan 2.5 and 5 percent losses respectively from B. phaseoli and B. medicaginis phaseolicola, and Wyoming 1.5 and 3.5 percent as the total losses from the respective diseases. Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kansas experienced less than the usual prevalence, and Louisiana and North Dakota more.

Curly top (virus): Idaho estimated 10 percent loss from curly top with incidence less than in 1935 or in average years. W. H. Pierce reports that the varieties Red Mexican and Burtner's Blight Proof are immune from curly top, Great Northern U. I. No. 81 and No. 123 resistant, snap bean varieties in general are susceptible, and Red Kidney and Bountiful very susceptible. Snap beans were severely damaged in the Bend-Redmond area of eastern Oregon according to B. F. Dana (P.D.R. 21:51).

Mosaic (virus): Reports were received from nineteen States and from Puerto Rico where mosaic is common and abundant. Losses in general were not serious as resistant varieties are being brought into general use. New York and Idaho reported prevalence lower than in 1935, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Dakota, higher. Clover mosaic occurred on Red Kidney beans in western New York. Yellow mosaic was observed in New York in fields of Wisconsin Refugee which is immune from the common bean mosaic. Another disease, apparently due to a virus, causing malformation, mosaic marking of the leaves, necrosis of the veins and petiole, and sometimes malformation and necrosis of the pods was also observed on the same variety. (P.D.R. 20:290-291).

PISUM SATIVUM. PEA:

Root rot (Aphanomyces euteiches) appeared in Massachusetts especially in lower, damper portions of fields, caused 15 percent reduction in yield in Pennsylvania; was prevalent but of little economic importance in New Jersey; developed early and in greater prevalence than usual in Maryland causing about 5 percent loss; was common on early peas in eastern North Carolina; and developed in about the usual severity in Wisconsin.

Ascochyta blights: Ascochyta spp. appeared scatteringly in New York and Maryland in association with Mycosphaerella pinodes but caused little damage. Foot rot (Ascochyta pinodella) was more prevalent than usual in California and was a factor in the blight epiphytotic there, but was overshadowed by Mycosphaerella. Leaf and pod spot (A. pisi) caused the usual trace of loss in Pennsylvania, was noted in home gardens in Arkansas, and appeared in less than the usual prevalence in Michigan because of the dry season. It caused a 5 percent reduction in yield in Colorado and was more prevalent than usual in the coastal counties of California. (See also Mycosphaerella).

Botrytis blight (Botrytis sp.) was recorded from three counties in western Washington.

Scab (Cladosporium pisicola) was found in Maine for the first time; developed abundantly in most pea plantings in western Washington where it seems

to be one of the more important problems; and was reported from California where it occurred on early spring peas but was most common and caused considerable trouble on late fall plantings. It was not so prevalent at the height of the growing season.

Root rot (Corticium vagum) was reported from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Mississippi, Texas, Michigan, and Washington, but caused little damage. Seed treatment with black oxide of copper resulted in increased stands in Michigan.

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni) was reported from seven States but it was of little importance generally. It was more serious than usual on the spring crop in the Sacramento Valley in California because of weather conditions favorable to the disease.

Fusarium wilt (Fusarium orthoceras var. pisi) appeared only in scattered traces in New York where it is rare. It was reported from Pennsylvania together with root rot. It was less prevalent than usual in Maryland where more than 50 percent of the canning crop is now planted with either Maryland Alaska, H F-30, or Asgro Alaska Strain No. 5, three resistant varieties developed at the Maryland Experiment Station. Wisconsin also reported diminishing losses because of increased use of resistant strains. Traces occurred locally in Wyoming. Losses in Idaho seed producing areas were low due to planting resistant varieties such as wilt-resistant Alaska or Perfection. The disease is present in most areas in western Washington where peas are grown. Wilt was more prevalent than usual in San Luis Obispo County, the only region where it is known to occur in California. The size of the spots in infested fields continues to increase.

Near wilt (Fusarium oxysporum f. 8) occurred in about the usual amount in Wisconsin, Idaho, and Washington. In California it occurs only in San Luis Obispo County and the infested areas are increasing in size from year to year, as with wilt.

Root rot (Fusarium solani var. martii f. 2) was less prevalent in Massachusetts than in 1935. It was noted in small amounts in Pennsylvania throughout the State, developed locally in the usual prevalence in Wisconsin, was estimated to have caused reduction in yield locally of 20 percent in Colorado and about 10 percent in Idaho where distribution is general. It was reported from King County, Washington, and occurred as usual on summer peas grown in the interior of California where subject to high soil temperature.

Mycosphaerella blight (Mycosphaerella pinodes) appeared only in scattered traces in New York where the use of clean seed and crop rotation have reduced the disease so that it is no longer important; was less prevalent in Maryland, causing an estimated loss of 0.3 percent (with Ascochyta spp.); developed only in traces in Texas, and in less than the usual prevalence in Wisconsin. Washington recorded it as present in King and Pierce Counties. It was much more prevalent in the coast regions of California than in an average year and more prevalent than in 1935. Inoculum in the form of infected pea

straw was plentiful resulting in heavy ascospore discharges early in January, and abundant rains during the growing season fostered the development of the disease.

Downy mildew (Peronospora viciae) was often observed in New York fields but never seemed to cause damage. It was less prevalent than usual in Wisconsin due to dry weather; was abundant on foliage in western Washington (reported as P. pisi) and damaged pods in several counties. Only slight infection was seen in California.

Root rot (Pythium spp.) was serious on the canning crop in New York causing losses of from 5 to 10 percent.

Blotch (Septoria pisi) was less prevalent than in most seasons in Wisconsin.

Rust (Uromyces fabae) was observed in Texas and Washington.

Bacterial blight (Bacterium pisi) was reported from New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Colorado. Losses were negligible.

Mosaic (virus) was much less prevalent than in 1935 in New York, due in part at least to the less general planting of highly susceptible Alderman and Telephone types. (See P.D.R. 20:259-260). Texas estimated 1 percent. In Idaho only negligible losses resulted on seed peas, due to the use of resistant varieties. The usual amount occurred on green pod shipping peas since resistant varieties are not suitable for this purpose. Both mosaic and a form designated severe mosaic were important in Washington. (See P.D.R. 20:233).

Internal necrosis (virus?). This trouble, suspected to be a symptom of a virus infection, was observed in Island County, western Washington.

Boron injury (boron in irrigation water). One field near Hollister, California, was severely injured by boron in irrigation water, as diagnosed by County Agent McCallum. (C. E. Scott).

Weather injury: Drought caused 50 to 95 percent loss in Massachusetts, severe injury in Arkansas, and was reported from Washington. High temperature and aphids accounted for a 25 percent loss in Wisconsin, and late frosts in upstate New York took 10 to 20 percent of the canning crop.

POTATO. See SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.

PUMPKIN. See CUCURBITA PEPO.

RADICULA ARMORACIA. HORSERADISH:

White rust (Albugo candida) was less prevalent than in 1935 but still general throughout Nassau County, New York. It occurred in New Jersey and made its appearance late in the season in Illinois causing slight leaf injury. Leaf spot (Cercospora armoraciae), although less prevalent than in average years in Iowa, was estimated to have caused a loss of 8 percent. Leaf blight (Macrosporium sp.) was very severe in one commercial planting at Newcastle, Delaware, following a storm in September. Leaf spot (Ramularia armoraciae) appeared scatteringly in traces throughout New York State.

Root rot (Bacterium sp.): Forty-five percent infection was observed in one field in Nassau County, New York.

Brittle root (undetermined), a disease strongly resembling curly top as described on horseradish from western areas, has occurred in Illinois for several years but usually causes only slight losses. In 1936, however, it was epiphytotic. The beet leafhopper, previously not reported from Illinois, was collected from affected plants (P.D.R. 20:288; 21:102).

RADISH. See RAPHANUS SATIVUS.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS. RADISH:

White rust (Albugo candida) was a serious disease in some greenhouses in New York. It was less abundant than usual in Wisconsin. Black root, reported as due to Aphanomyces raphani, occurred in Connecticut, as Pythium aphanidermatum was less prevalent than usual in Wisconsin because of the dry season. Damping off (Pythium sp. and Rhizoctonia sp.) did very little damage in Massachusetts because of the dry season. Black root or purple root (cause undetermined) was general in parts of Nassau County, New York, and caused a total loss in many beds. Root rot (Corticium vagum) caused 10 percent loss in greenhouses in Jackson County, Missouri. Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica) was general in Nassau County, New York, and did severe damage in a few fields.

Mosaic (virus) was observed on Chinese radish at Palo Alto, California.

Weather injury (drought) caused much difficulty with seedlings in Massachusetts with loss estimated at 50 percent.

RHEUM RHAPONTICUM. RHUBARB:

Root rot (Armillaria mellea) was present in several spots in one field in Los Angeles County, California. Leaf spot (Ascochyta rhei), Connecticut and New Jersey. Crown rot (Corticium vagum) was estimated at 3 percent prevalence in Texas. Leaf spot (Phyllosticta straminella) was general in New York. Crown rot (Phytophthora cactorum) occurred in Pennsylvania in about the usual prevalence. Mosaic (virus), Washington. Ring spot (virus) was observed at San Pablo, California.

RHUBARB. See RHEUM RHAPONTICUM.
 PUTABAGA. See BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS.
 SALSIFY. See TRAGOION PORRIFOLIUS.

SOLANUM MELONGENA. EGGPLANT:

Verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum) appeared in the usual prevalence in Massachusetts where losses were set at 20 percent. It was present in Connecticut and caused losses of 10 to 20 percent in New York where it was state wide. M. C. Richards reports that he even found one affected plant in a roof garden in Radio City. It was generally prevalent as usual in New Jersey, was reported from Ohio and Illinois. California reported it from Marin County and also on the seed crop in Orange County.

Fruit rot (Alternaria solani), New Jersey and Massachusetts. Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) New Jersey, little damage. Fruit rot (Phomopsis vexans) appeared in traces in Massachusetts, was severe in plantings throughout New Jersey and caused 5 percent loss in Texas. Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii) caused losses in eastern Virginia and Texas set at 1 percent. A 32 percent infection was noted in one Virginia field. New York reported dry hot weather resulting in much sunscald of the fruit followed by Macrosporium sp. and Colletotrichum sp.

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium solanacearum) was observed in New Jersey in only one field where plants were ditch irrigated with water from a sewage disposal plant.

Mosaic (virus) was prevalent late in September in Massachusetts and present to the extent of 2 percent in Texas.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. POTATO:

Scab (Actinomyces chromogenus): Washington, general on the coast.

Common scab (Actinomyces scabies): Twenty States reported scab. Maryland, Michigan, and Minnesota reported a higher prevalence than in an average year; Oklahoma and North Dakota less. The trouble is regarded as a limiting factor in production in sections of Kern County, California, because of soil infestation. Several reports noted the influence of low soil pH in control.

Early blight (Alternaria solani) was widely distributed as usual but there was considerable fluctuation in severity as may be seen from the following comments: Massachusetts, less than usual due to dry July and August; Connecticut, the usual amount, little damage, more than in 1935; New Jersey, common and severe throughout central and southern sections of the State on late crops; Delaware, much more than usual, very prevalent on late potatoes following storms and rainy weather; Maryland, more than usual, same as in

1935; North Carolina, general, but apparently did not cause serious loss in any area; Florida, only a trace, too dry; Louisiana, general; Texas; Michigan, came too late to cause defoliation but may have reduced tuber size to a small extent; Minnesota, less than in 1935 or in an average year, scattered traces, too hot and dry; Iowa, less than usual; North Dakota, less, scattered distribution; Colorado, much more than in 1935 or in an average year; Washington; California, not found serious.

Leaf spot (Ascochyta lycopersici), Oregon (P.D.R. 21:54).

Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) on the leaves was reported from Connecticut where it did no damage in the one case noted. This is the first time it has been observed on potato in Connecticut.

Rhizoctonia (Corticium vagum) was reported as follows: Vermont, more than usual, in certification work noted more aerial tubers than usual, reduction in yield, 4 percent, loss in quality 3 percent; Massachusetts, both sprout rot and "rhizoc-hill" stages worse than usual. Seed treatment and shallow covering gave noticeable control, loss, 9 percent; Connecticut, recorded as damping off agent and in both Rhizoctonia and Corticium stages; New York; New Jersey, caused poor stands in some fields; Maryland, less than usual, same as last year, 3 percent; Florida, less, 4; Texas, 1; Michigan, less, 0.5; Minnesota, usual amount, less than in 1935, 3; Iowa, usual amount, 3; North Dakota, usual prevalence, less than last year, 1; South Dakota, prevalent locally, 2; Kansas, usual amount, less than in 1935, 5; Wyoming, more injury to small plants than in any one of the previous five years, loss 3; Colorado, usual prevalence, 1; Washington, prevalent in western Washington (P.D.R. 20:233).

Wilt (Fusarium oxysporum f. 1 and Fusarium sp.): New Hampshire; New Jersey; Maryland, less than usual, same as 1936, reduction in yield 1.5 percent, loss in grade, 1.5; Louisiana; Texas, trace; Michigan, same as in 1935, less than usual, 1; Minnesota, more than last year, much more than usual, chiefly in east central part of the State on lighter soils, 4; Iowa, usual 1 percent; North Dakota, the hot dry season seemed to favor wilt, especially late wilt; South Dakota, 10; Kansas, less than usual, only a very few cases seen; Wyoming and Colorado, each 1 percent; Washington.

Stem end rot (Fusarium solani var. eumartii): Michigan, less than usual, not a serious disease this year; Wyoming, more than usual, same as last year.

Fusarium dry rot (Fusarium spp.): Seed piece decay was general in Florida and more prevalent than usual, loss 0.5 percent. Dry rot caused 0.5 percent loss in Texas and 2 percent in Wyoming where F. sambucinum f. 6 (F. sulphureum) and F. trichothecioides were the organisms chiefly involved. Reports of dry rot were also received from Stevens County, Washington.

Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) was reported as follows: Vermont, less than usual, loss estimated at 7 percent was chiefly in the northeastern part of the State; Massachusetts, more than in 1935 but about the same as in average years, thorough program of dust or spray gave satisfactory control; Connecticut, less than average prevalence, only slight injury except in one late planted field; New York; New Jersey; Maryland, much less than in 1935, less than usual; eastern Virginia, in Princess Anne County, found in three small fields on the fall crop which is of minor importance; Florida, much more than in 1935, less than in many seasons, 4 percent loss; Texas; Michigan, only one known outbreak in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre field with about 25 percent infection of plants; Minnesota, conditions unfavorable to the disease; Iowa, none present; Kansas, none noted (it had been found in Kansas in 1935, the first authentic report); Wyoming, one specimen from an irrigated field sent in from Big Horn County; Washington; California, on the coast, reported bad at Santa Maria.

Sclerotinia rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) caused the usual trace of loss in Florida.

Southern wilt (Sclerotium rolfsii) was less prevalent in Florida than in average years causing only a trace of loss. It occurred as usual in Louisiana and Texas.

Silver scurf (Spondylocladium atrovirens) was reported from New Jersey and Washington.

Verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum) was reported from New Jersey. Michigan recorded that no reports of its presence were received.

Black leg (Bacillus phytophthorus): Vermont, usual amount, 0.2 percent; Massachusetts, more prevalent; Connecticut, more than in 1935, usual amount, not serious; New Jersey; Maryland, trace; North Carolina, general, but higher prevalence in isolated areas may indicate that the organism persists in the soil; Florida, much more than usual but not very important; Texas; Oklahoma, less than average prevalence; Arkansas, trace; Michigan, some rotting in table stock fields late in the season after two weeks of rainy weather, loss 2.5 percent. Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas each reported less than usual with loss of 1 percent or less. Wyoming estimated 1 percent reduction in yield and in addition 1 percent loss in quality. One field planted very early (late April) at Laramie showed 25 percent infection. Colorado observed the usual trace.

Bacterial wilt and brown rot (Bacterium solanacearum) was less prevalent than in 1935 in Florida. Reduction in yield was set at 0.5 percent and the total loss at 2.

Tuber rot (bacterial) was reported from Washington and California.

Stem nematode (?Ditylenchus dipsaci) was reported from Clark County, Washington. Root knot (Heterodera marioni) was reported from Texas and from Seattle, Washington.

Virus diseases: Giant hill occurred in Michigan in the usual slight amount. Leaf roll was reported to cause losses as follows: Vermont, 5 percent loss; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey; Maryland, less, 2; Texas, 2; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 7; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, trace; Washington, 5 to 10 percent was commonly noted in plantings made with certified seed. P.D.R. 20:233. Mild mosaic was reported from New Jersey; Michigan, trace; North Dakota, general, 1 percent. Rugose mosaic, Michigan, trace. Mosaic, Vermont, 3 percent loss; Massachusetts, since most acreage is planted with certified seed the damage is small, 3; Connecticut, more common than usual due to abundance of aphids; Maryland, less than usual, 1.5; Florida, 1; Texas, 3; Louisiana, 3; Iowa, 8; South Dakota, difficult to estimate because of hot, dry weather, 1; Kansas, usual trace; Wyoming, 2; Colorado, trace; California, noted at San Pablo and Colma. Spindle tuber was reported from New Jersey; Maryland, 0.5 percent; Michigan, trace; South Dakota, insect dissemination important last summer, 5; Kansas, 2; Wyoming, 1; California, occurred at San Pablo. Yellow dwarf occurred in Maryland, trace; Michigan, the disease has not increased in table stock fields, 0.2 percent loss; Wyoming, trace, 3 percent observed in a plot of Brown Beauty on the Agronomy Farm at Laramie. Miscellaneous viroses: West Virginia, witches' broom, 2 plants in 10 acres; Louisiana, a suspected virus disease under the name "hay wire" developed in the usual amount; Texas, curly dwarf, 2; Michigan, spindling sprout, 0.1, "moron" trace; Minnesota, viroses, 5; Washington, most home plantings were seriously affected with virus diseases.

Hopper burn and tip burn (leaf hoppers and drought): Vermont, 10 percent loss; Massachusetts, less, hoppers unusually scarce and late in appearing, 3; Connecticut, usual amount, complicated by aphid injury which was common, New York, hoppers very numerous and many potato tips wilted because of their activity; New Jersey, severe but not as bad as in 1935; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, less than last year, 5; Iowa, more prevalent, 5; Missouri, more than usual; North Dakota, hot dry weather seemed to favor hoppers more than usual; South Dakota, 10.

Psyllid yellows (due to injury caused by potato psyllid) was found at Colma, California, in October. This is the first report for California. (M. W. Gardner).

Internal brown spot (non-parasitic). Washington.

Seed tuber decay and poor germination were reported from New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Kansas.

Weather injury: Arkansas reported 26 percent reduction in yield due to drought. In Kansas potatoes left too long in the soil during hot weather developed black vascular bundles, especially noticeable after the tubers were stored a while. The black tissue was sterile.

SPINACH. See SPINACIA OLERACEA.

SPINACIA OLERACEA. SPINACH:

Downy mildew (Peronospora effusa): Massachusetts, trace; New York, prevalent on Long Island particularly in Nassau County; Maryland, 0.5 percent loss; southeastern Virginia, "Always present through the winter and until late April. Most damage on the fall crop this year", reduction in yield, 5 percent, loss in quality 10 percent; Texas, 3 percent; Washington; California.

Wilt (Fusarium solani), Texas, 2 percent. Wilt (Fusarium sp.) was prevalent in eastern Virginia where it is worse in old spinach fields and following late crops or seed crops. Crown rot (Fusarium sp.) caused 5 percent reduction in yield in the Baltimore truck growing section of Maryland. Damping off (Pythium sp., Rhizoctonia sp.), New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Virus diseases: Curly top was very severe in southwestern Texas, and in the Bend-Redmond area in Oregon (P.D.R. 21:51, 76). Mosaic was unusually prevalent in upstate New York late in the autumn, was present and severe on non-resistant varieties in Nassau County, and present during August and September in Richmond County; in Maryland it caused 2 percent loss. In California, a cucurbit mosaic type was present. Spotted wilt was bad at San Pablo, California.

SQUASH. See CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

SUMMER SQUASH. See CUCURBITA PEPO CONDENSEA.

SWEET POTATO. See IPOMOEABATATAS.

SWISS CHARD. See BETA VULGARIS CICLA.

TOMATO. See LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM.

TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS. SALSIFY:

White rust (Albugo tragopogonis) was very common and probably destructive to the crop in New York. In Wisconsin it was scatteringly distributed and less prevalent than usual because of hot dry weather. It was also reported from Washington. Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum), New York, "Plants rather severely infected in Richmond County, but actual loss (from defoliation) hard to differentiate from Sporodesmium leaf spot." Leaf spot (Sporodesmium scorzonerae), New York, "Percentage of infection very high in Richmond County but damage probably not as heavy as in 1934." Yellows (virus), New York reported this trouble present on Long Island but not serious.

TURNIP. See BRASSICA RAPA.

WATERMELON. See CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

WITLOOF. See CICHORUM INTYBUS.

YAM. See DIOSCOREA SATIVA.

DISEASES OF SPECIAL CROPS

ARACHIS HYPOGAEA. PEANUT:

Southern sclerotium rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) was prevalent in North Carolina especially in areas where peanuts, tobacco, and soybeans are grown in rotation. It is the most important factor in the root rot complex in that State (P.D.R. 20:348). It was generally present in all fields examined in Mississippi running as high as 10 percent in one field. Texas reported 1 percent.

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium solanacearum) appears to be increasing in areas where peanuts are grown commercially in North Carolina. This crop is less susceptible, however, than tomatoes or tobacco.

Leaf spot (Cercospora personata), Texas, 3 percent injury. Rhizoctonia stem rot (Corticium vagum) caused heavy loss of late planted peanuts throughout North Carolina, and was responsible for 1 percent loss in the Texas crop. (P.D.R. 20:348). Diplodia crown and nut rot (Diplodia natalensis) caused 2 percent damage in Texas. Wilt (Fusarium sp.) destroyed approximately 1 percent of the Texas crop. Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum) reduced the Texas yield about 4 percent. Pythium sp. is reported as one of the organisms causing root rot in North Carolina (P.D.R. 20:348). Rosette (undetermined), Texas, trace.

COTTON. See GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM.

GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM. COTTON:

Leaf spot (Alternaria sp.) appeared in the usual moderate prevalence in Louisiana where D. C. Neal states it always follows potash hunger. It caused a reduction in yield of 0.5 percent and 1 percent additional loss in grade. In some fields the total injury amounted to 50 percent. Texas also reported the disease.

Blight (Ascochyta gossypii) was reported only from North Carolina where it was observed in only one field, in Sampson County (P.D.R. 20:348).

Molds (Aspergillus spp.). Texas recorded traces of injury from green mold, A. flavus, and about 1 percent from black mold of the bolls caused by A. niger.

Leaf spot (Cercospora sp.) was present in the usual trace by mid-season in most Louisiana cotton fields according to D. C. Neal.

Damping off (Corticium vagum) caused serious injury resulting in poor stands in North Carolina and Louisiana. Ceresan treatment greatly improved stands in both States, and in some cases increased the yields (P.D.R. 20:347). Losses were estimated at 2 percent in Louisiana and Texas.

Boll rot (Diplodia gossypina /Physalospora rhodina7). Texas reported traces of loss from this disease.

Boll rot (Fusarium roseum), Louisiana, as usual, general but of slight importance, trace.

Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum): A cotton wilt survey in the Coastal Plain area of Georgia is reported by A. L. Smith and H. W. Rankin (P.D.R. 20:342-346). In North Carolina the organism is present in the soils of a large number of farms especially in the eastern part of the State. The use of resistant varieties has reduced losses but there is still a large number of infested farms where wilt-resistant varieties are not planted and in addition the disease appears every year on farms where it has not previously occurred. In Mississippi, wilt was observed in 20 of 75 fields examined, varying in amount from a trace to 75 percent. In Louisiana, the reduction in yield was estimated at 3 percent. Certain strains of Dixie Triumph are recommended for the infested districts of this State. The loss in Texas was 6 percent. In Oklahoma, there was less than usual because of very dry and hot weather. In Arkansas, on the other hand, it was more abundant than for many years, especially in the eastern half, while in the drought area of the State there was less.

Anthracnose (Heloverella glycini) was generally held in check by unfavorable weather. Losses were set at a trace except in Louisiana where the estimate was 2 percent.

Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella gossypina), North Carolina and Texas.

Rust (Puccinia schedonnardi). Texas reported this disease from several counties with the acial stage commonly parasitized by Tubercularia persicina.

Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum): Texas, 8 percent reduction in yield; Arkansas, traces in Little River County; Oklahoma, less than usual but more than in 1935.

Southern wilt (Sclerotium rolfsii) appeared scatteringly as usual in Louisiana causing a trace of loss.

Wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum). In 8 of 75 fields examined in Mississippi this wilt was present varying in amount from a trace to 35 percent. The disease also occurred in Texas and California.

Angular leaf spot (Bacterium malvacearum). North Carolina experienced serious damage from this disease about the time the plants started to bloom. Mississippi suffered little damage because of the dry, hot weather but this leaf spot was observed early in the season on as high as 25 percent of seedlings. In Louisiana, it was generally distributed as usual, loss 1 percent; Texas, 5, also present as a boll rot to the extent of 7 percent; Oklahoma, less than usual, too hot and dry; Arkansas, 1 percent.

Root knot (Heterodera marioni). Texas and Arkansas each estimated 1 percent reduction in yield from root knot.

Mosaic (virus) was observed in one county in Texas.

Crazy top (non-parasitic) was reported from Arizona and from California. It was much more prevalent than usual in California where it was observed 10 years ago by C. J. King, but this is the first time it has appeared serious enough to alarm growers. (C. E. Scott).

Miscellaneous troubles. A disorder reported as crinkle leaf and thought to be caused by a soil deficiency has been prevalent in a field at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, since 1934. The soil type is Lintonia silt loam. Lightning injury was observed in several areas in Mississippi. A trouble known as "double boll" and thought to be physiological, was observed in Texas as was a non-parasitic disorder reported as "strangulation".

HOPS. See HUMULUS LUPULUS.

HUMULUS LUPULUS. HOPS:

Sooty mold (Fumago vagans) was reported from Washington and Oregon as follows: Oregon--Douglas County, one report, variety unknown; Lane County, one report each on Early Clusters, Fuggles, and Late Clusters; Marion County, one report on Early Clusters, two on Late Clusters, and one on unknown variety; Washington County, one report on unknown variety. Washington--Yakima County, two reports on "Kentish", three on Late Clusters. (C. R. Hoerner).

Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora humuli). On the Pacific Coast downy mildew was much more prevalent and severe than it had previously been observed to be. In Oregon, according to G. R. Hoerner, a reduction in yield of about half from the previous year's estimate was largely due to downy mildew. D. G. Milbrath made a similar report for Sonoma County, California. The average yield in the county was three bales per acre, while for the State it was eight bales. A considerable amount occurred in Mendocino County also but in the Sacramento Valley downy mildew was not an economic factor. C. Yarwood, from counts of systemically infected terminal and lateral shoots, estimated about 40 percent reduction in yield, caused by the general and severe infection in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties. Spring rains continuing later than in 1935 favored the development of the disease. In New York, according to R. O. Magie, downy mildew caused less damage than usual, although it was very prevalent in the form of "basal spikes" in all yards in early spring. (P.D.R. 20:262; 21:8, 9).

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca humuli), according to R. O. Magie, was a minor factor in hop production in New York where it is usually very important (P.D.R. 20:262).

Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens) was reported from Oregon in Linn and Josephine Counties on an unknown variety (G. R. Hoerner).

Obscure disease (apparently virus). Serious infection in all yards over a year old was reported from Oneida County, New York, by R. O. Magie. The symptoms vary according to variety, culture, and the development of the plant (P.D.R. 20:262).

Dormant hills and missing hills both of unknown cause were reported from Yakima County, Washington, in each case once on an unknown variety. In Oregon a root rot likewise of undetermined origin was observed once on an unknown variety in Marion County (G. R. Hoerner).

MENTHA spp. MINT:

Rust (Puccinia menthae): Massachusetts, epiphytotic on cultivated mint during the past season; Connecticut, on cultivated spearmint (M. spicata); New Jersey. Wilt (Verticillium sp.) was much more prevalent than usual on peppermint (M. piperita) in Michigan according to Ray Nelson. Drought conditions and high temperatures in July and August provided especially favorable conditions for wilt. It was controlled by maintaining a high water table. The reduction in yield is estimated at 10 percent, the loss in grade at 10 percent.

NICOTIANA TABACUM. TOBACCO:

A very full report by the Tobacco Disease Survey Committee on the tobacco diseases in 1936 has been given in The Reporter (P.D.R. 21:44-50), as well as various State summaries, as follows: Florida (20:172-173); Kentucky (20:183-189); Georgia (20:142); Virginia (P.D.R. 21:27-29); Wisconsin (P.D.R. 20:189-190, 284-285).

Brown spot (Alternaria longipes) was widespread on late tobacco in the Old Belt of Virginia and North Carolina, was conspicuous in South Carolina, and observed in Pennsylvania.

Frog eye (Cercospora nicotianae) was reported as present but apparently not important in Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico. In Kentucky the organism caused a green spot or barn spot in cured tobacco in both 1935 and 1936 in places where Burley tobacco was exposed to fog before cutting or in the barn, according to W. D. Valteau.

Damping off or sore shin (Corticium vagum) was widely reported. In North Carolina it was general and severe in both plant bed and field; in Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky it caused heavy field losses locally. In Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Wisconsin damping off occurred but was not important.

Fusarium wilt or yellows (Fusarium oxysporum nicotianae) was observed in one field in Lee County, Virginia, for the first time in the State. In Kentucky it has frequently been reported during the last three years in sandy land along rivers, especially the Ohio. In North Carolina it was found in small areas in Onslow and Columbus Counties. On one farm it was severe in a field that had never been planted to tobacco before. W. D. Valleau in Kentucky reported the varieties Burley 31 and 32 as very resistant, all dark tobacco varieties tested as resistant, and all commonly grown Burleys as very susceptible.

Downy mildew (Peronospora tabacina) was not important in 1936, probably due to generally hot dry weather. It apparently occurred throughout most of its established range although it was not reported from Tennessee. It appeared in Kentucky for the first time, in five plant beds in Todd County.

Damping off (Pythium debaryanum) was reported from Georgia and Wisconsin as present but unimportant. The trouble was general and serious in Puerto Rico during the rainy season.

Black shank (Phytophthora parasitica nicotianae) was important on susceptible varieties in Gadsden County, Florida, but since resistant varieties are mostly grown losses were small. The organism caused some leaf spotting during a period of damp weather but with negligible loss. Some spread was noted in North Carolina. Results obtained on farms where four or five year crop rotations have been used indicate that the disease can be controlled by this means. W. D. Valleau reported that no infected planting was seen in western Kentucky in 1936 but that E. M. Johnson observed black shank in one field in northern Tennessee. The disease was also reported from Puerto Rico.

Stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsii) continued to be important in North Carolina in areas where peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco are grown in rotation. It also developed in light soils in fields where the rotation consists of general crops.

Black root rot (Thielaviopsis basicola) was generally reported as present early but causing little loss because warm weather during the growing season permitted plants to recover. In the Burley section, Kentucky growers have learned the value of resistant varieties and as a consequence losses are light. Burley 16, introduced two years ago, seems to be a valuable variety. Burley 5 is also very resistant. Black root rot has not caused serious loss in North Carolina for five years, even on soils where heavy infestation is known to exist.

Hollow stalk (Bacillus aroideae) was of slight importance in Virginia and North Carolina.

Angular leaf spot, blackfire (Bacterium angulatum) occurred in Massachusetts, but did little damage. The usual trace of loss was reported from Maryland. Much less than usual developed in Kentucky where losses were estimated

at 3 percent. In North Carolina the disease was widespread and caused much greater damage than during the previous seven years. It was present in about 50 percent of the seed beds in Wisconsin and there was also considerable late field infection.

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium solanacearum) developed alarmingly in North Carolina. It seems to be spreading in all important districts. The losses in the eastern part of the State were greater than in any of the previous 7 years.

Wild fire (Bacterium tabacum). Massachusetts, traces only, "Careful attention to seed beds and inspection to prevent transplanting infected seedlings prevents the disease being scattered"; Pennsylvania, "about the usual prevalence, control measures have in some 70 cases reduced the percentage of infection from 80 to approximately 20. Loss in yield and quality estimated at 2.5 percent"; Maryland, the usual prevalence and loss of 2.5 percent; Kentucky, scattered occurrence in the southern tier of counties and in the western part of the State, loss slight; Wisconsin, less than usual, found on only five farms in Rock County.

Mosaic (virus): Massachusetts, very little in seed beds, prevalent in fields but no serious losses; Connecticut; Pennsylvania, much more than usual, almost reached the stage of an epiphytotic, reduction in yield 8 percent, loss in quality 2; Maryland, less than in 1935, loss in yield and grade, 5 percent; Kentucky, "Much more prevalent than usual but growers are gradually beginning to realize that mosaic is a disease and that it can be controlled by keeping the hands free from barn cured tobacco while handling the crop, good results in control" Valleau; North Carolina, unusually light this year, but in some fields 100 percent infection and severe damage occurred; Georgia, mosaic was not seen in plant beds and occurred only after the crop had been put in the field; Wisconsin, less than usual of the ordinary tobacco mosaic and little or no infection with cucumber mosaic virus; Puerto Rico, general.

Other virus diseases: Traces of ring spot appeared in Maryland as usual. Very little was seen this year in Kentucky. Spotted wilt occurred at Berkeley, California, on Nicotiana tabacum and on N. sylvestris. Streak, Wisconsin. See P.D.R. 20:285.

Brown root rot (undetermined cause) was rare in Wisconsin. It is likely that drought and perhaps high soil temperatures were instrumental in reducing the severity and masking the effects of the disease.

Sand drown (non-parasitic) was common in some plant beds and in many fields in North Carolina.

Miscellaneous troubles. See P.D.R. 20:136, 172, 285.

PEANUT. See ARACHIS HYPOGAEA.

PEPPERMINT. See MENTHA spp.

TOBACCO. See NICOTIANA TABACUM.

DISEASES OF SUGAR CROPS

BETA VULGARIS. SUGAR BEET:

SUGAR BEET DISEASES IN 1936, by G. H. Coons, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations.

Eastern Area: In eastern United States, chief disease losses were restricted to usual types of loss arising from poor stands due to damping off (various fungi) but losses from this source were less than normal because of rather favorable spring conditions. In Minnesota, damping off was reported of minor importance and less than the previous season, the months of April and May being very dry.

Leaf spot was prevalent in Michigan and Ohio, but caused less damage than in 1935, the peak of the epidemic not occurring until the middle of September. Loss in the eastern area was probably less than 5 percent, estimate for Minnesota being placed at 2 percent.

Root rot (crown rot) due to Rhizoctonia was general throughout the eastern area, causing in most fields minor damage. Occasional fields were found in which the loss reached important proportions. Because of general tendency for the disease to occur late and reduce yields more than is suspected, it is probable that losses amounting to at least 2 percent of the crop accrue from this disease through destruction of half-grown to nearly mature plants.

Phosphate deficiency was recognized in the Chaska area in Minnesota. Boron deficiency was found serious in a few fields in Michigan, and doing minor damage over a rather large area in central Michigan.

Other diseases: Savoy (virus) was found again in Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota, causing minor damage. In a few fields as many as 5 percent of the plants were affected, but in general its incidence was less than 1 percent. Loss from Phoma betae as a root rot was placed at 1 percent in Minnesota. Rhizoctonia spp., dry rot, apparently of the deep canker type reported by Richards and others from western United States, was found for the first time in two fields in Minnesota.

Western United States: The chief disease losses in beet areas of the plains states and Colorado, where beets are grown under irrigation, have been produced by leaf spot, Cercospora beticola, and sugar-beet nematode. The loss from leaf spot in northern Colorado was placed at 3 percent and for southern Colorado (Arkansas Valley), 10 percent. The epidemic reached its height later than usual; was general in occurrence. It was first recorded on July 1 in the Fort Collins area, and on July 15 in the Arkansas Valley. Factory estimate in the Arkansas Valley attributed lowering of sucrose percentage in the sugar beets processed at 1 percent; loss of immature beets by rotting in storage was also attributed in part to this disease.

sugar-beet nematode (Heterodera schachtii) was reported as doing 1 percent damage, with 50 percent infection maximum noted in any field. Avoidance of infested fields and long rotations continue to keep this disease from assuming serious proportions, since nematode is widely distributed in many areas.

Damping off in this area was minor, some correlation with previous crops and weed host plants being noted, sugar beets following legume crops or planted in fields known to be foul with Amaranthus showing poor stands.

Root rot (Rhizoctonia) was general, and in a few fields caused almost 100 percent damage. In northern Wyoming, this disease was serious in many fields, original stands being poor and loss of nearly mature plants heavy. A 2-crop rotation of alfalfa and beets is commonly followed in this section.

Savoy was found in Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming. Distribution was general but as a trace in nearly all fields examined.

Sugar-beet yellows, previously reported for Colorado, was found again in Colorado, and noted for the first time in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Loss caused minor.

Curly top, which normally is present only as a slight trace in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, was more prevalent in that area than had previously been noted. The disease appeared late, and the loss was estimated at less than 1 percent. Maximum infection noted in any field was 90 percent; heaviest incidence was noted in fields at the edges of the Valley nearest the dry lands.

In the areas west of the Rocky Mountains, recognized as the area in which curly top occurs every year, the outbreak was less than in 1935. Because of general use of curly-top-resistant varieties, losses from this source were greatly alleviated. Estimates of curly-top damage to resistant varieties under the light attack of 1936 were placed at less than 1 percent for Utah. In California (San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys), the average loss was about 1 ton to the acre with curly-top-resistant varieties. Had European brands not resistant to curly top been similarly exposed, the loss in the Salinas area might have been from 2 to 6 tons per acre, dependent upon date of planting. On a corresponding basis, losses in the San Joaquin Valley, had European brands been used, would possibly have been from 6 to 12 tons per acre.

In Idaho and Washington, curly top was much less severe than it often is, and damage to resistant varieties, which were used almost exclusively, was from a negligible amount to 1 ton per acre. The indications are, from rather limited test plantings, that with European brands the losses, while negligible in some areas, would have been nearly complete in others.

Downy mildew (Peronospora schachtii) and beet rust (Uromyces betae) caused considerable damage to sugar beets in California coastal areas.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM. SUGAR CANE:

NOTES ON SUGAR CANE DISEASES IN 1936, by E. V. Abbott, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations.

Red rot (Colletotrichum falcatum). Due to more general planting of resistant varieties, germination failures from red rot were generally less in Louisiana in 1936 than in previous years. Severe injury was limited largely to the very susceptible C.P. 807 on heavy soils. Stands of the moderately susceptible C.P. 28/19 were below normal, but this resulted more from the extreme drouth after planting in the fall of 1935, and from Cytospora (see below), than from red rot. The use of resistant varieties has reduced red-rot injury to mill cane to near the minimum which may be expected.

Red rot caused the usual loss of 25 to 50 percent of banked Cayana seed cane in the sirup-producing states, while other varieties were little affected.

Cytospora rot (Cytospora sacchari). The first records of important germination reductions by this disease in Louisiana occurred in 1936. Injury varied greatly with planting conditions, but was generally greatest on heavy soils, and where the cane had been planted under extreme drouth conditions in 1935. C.P. 28/19 and C.P. 807 were most adversely affected, estimates of stand reductions varying from 10 to 35 percent. Injury to the red-rot resistant Co. 281 was also noted. The presence of red rot and pineapple disease (Thielavia paradoxa) in most fields made impossible an exact estimate of the loss from any one disease.

Cytospora was common also on the upper portions of the stubble rhizomes of several commercial varieties (principally C.P. 807, 28/19, 29/320, and Co. 281), but probably caused little stand reduction.

Calico (non-parasitic, probably physiological) attracted considerable attention in 1936 because of its widespread occurrence on C.P. 28/11 in the early summer. The plants recovered and apparently were not adversely affected.

Tokkah bong (Fusarium moniliforme), red stripe (Bacterium rubrilineans), mottled stripe (B. rubrisubalbicans), brown stripe (Helminthosporium stenospilum), and black rot (Ceratostomella adiposum). Traces.

SUGAR CANE MOSAIC SITUATION IN 1936, by Eaton M. Summers, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations.

The most intense mosaic spread in at least ten years occurred in Louisiana in 1936. Small plots of initially healthy plant cane of the variety Co(imbatore) 281, exposed to natural infection from large surrounding

areas of diseased cane, became over 70 percent mosaic by August, as compared with a maximum of 17 percent for any previous comparable period. Although Co. 281 is more resistant to mosaic infection than the formerly grown Louisiana Purple, D(emerara)-74, and P.O.J. varieties, it has gradually become heavily diseased as a result of a series of years of unusually heavy spread, the worst of which was, undoubtedly, 1936.

The damage from mosaic was, however, confined to the 25-40 percent of the total cane area which is cultivated with this variety. Mosaic resistant varieties are now grown on the remaining acreage. Of these, C(anal) P(oint) 28/11, C.P. 28/19, C.P. 29/116, C.P. 29/320, and C.P. 807 (now declining rapidly in acreage) seldom show more than a trace of mosaic and frequently none at all. Co. 290 shows from a trace to as much as, occasionally, 60 or 75 percent, but is, apparently, not greatly injured. Fields of Co. 281, the most indispensable variety of the lot because of its resistance to deterioration and inversion of sucrose when windrowed (so important in Louisiana during the latter half of the grinding season), are often 100 percent mosaic, particularly in the main area of the Sugar Bowl. It is conservatively estimated that such fields suffer a loss of at least 10 percent in sugar yield due to mosaic.

Seed selection and roguing for control of mosaic was recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1933 when most of the fields of Co. 281 showed only 0-10 percent infection. The results obtained by those who heeded this warning indicate that general adoption of such measures would have partially, or largely, averted the present crisis. One company that practiced only mass selection of fields that showed the least mosaic has kept infection in their successive plantings down to negligible percentages. Neighboring fields, under other management, where no seed selection of any kind was practiced are now nearly 100 percent mosaic.

The alternate recommendation of isolation and roguing of seed plots has met with varying degrees of success depending upon the thoroughness and timeliness of the work. Considerable acreages of Co. 281 were planted in 1936 with seed cane from such rogued seed plots which had been planted the previous year with selected cane. Many of these plots contained only a very small percentage of mosaic. Increased interest in mosaic control is now manifest by the several hundred acres of seed plots to be rogued in Louisiana in 1937. Even though mosaic-free Co. 281 yields considerably less sugar than most of the other commercial varieties now grown, it must, however, be retained for planting 25-40 percent of the total Louisiana sugar cane acreage until a better variety with equal windrowing quality is produced. Therefore, more widespread effort to decrease the mosaic toll in this variety seems entirely justified.

SUGAR BEET. See BETA VULGARIS.

SUGAR CANE. See SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM.

DISEASES OF TREES

Attention is called to the fact that the following very condensed summary of the incidence of tree diseases in 1936 does not include all diseases reported during the year. For the most part it lists only reports indicating some variation in occurrence from previous years and not already quoted in the Reporter. Many diseases for which reports indicate little or no change from the usual condition are omitted.

Tree diseases were the subject of a number of articles in the Reporter, of which those cited in the accompanying list are of a somewhat general nature and are not referred to again in this summary unless some additional information makes it desirable to do so in a particular case. Besides these articles, the indexes to Volumes 20 and 21 of the Reporter should be consulted in connection with this summary.

Carter, J. C. Leaf diseases of nursery stock in Illinois in 1936.

Reporter 21: 115-118.

Crandall, Bowen S. Rhizoctonia on tree seedlings. Reporter 21: 82.

Root disease of some conifers and hardwoods caused by

Phytophthora cambivora (P. cinnamomi). Reporter 20: 202-204.

Harrar, J. G. Powdery mildews collected in Virginia. Reporter 20: 278-279.

Hilborn, M. T., and F. H. Steinmetz. Some epixylous fungi of Maine. Reporter 20: 306-309.

McKenzie, Malcolm A. Tree diseases in Massachusetts. Reporter 21: 55-58.

Pierson, R. K., and John Ehrlich. Effects of the autumn 1935 cold wave on forest trees in northern Idaho. Reporter 21: 64-65.

Ruchle, Geo. D. An epiphytotic of algal spot in south Florida. Reporter 20: 221-222.

Steinmetz, F. H. Occurrence of rusts on cedars in Maine. Reporter 20: 174-175.

, and A. E. Prince. Additional Gymnosporangium rusts in Maine. Reporter 21: 234-235.

Waterman, Alma A. Diseases of shade and ornamental trees: Summary of specimens received in 1935 and 1936 at the New Haven Office, Division of Forest Pathology. Reporter 21: 33-37.

Woodbury, George W. Effects of the autumn 1935 cold wave on ornamentals in northern Idaho. Reporter 21: 66.

Wright, Ernest. Deciduous-seedling diseases in midwest nurseries. Reporter 21: 80-81.

ACER

Cylindrosporium negundinis, leaf spot. Iowa.

Gloeosporium apocryptum, anthracnose. Said to be less prevalent than usual in States reporting, with dry weather mentioned as a possible factor. Reported from Washington on boxelder.

Phymatotrichum omnivorum, Texas root rot. Texas as usual. Also reported from San Diego County, California, on boxelder.

Poria spissa, wood rot, New Hampshire.

Rhytisma acerinum, tar spot. Said to be less prevalent than usual in States reporting it.

R. punctatum, tar spot. Massachusetts, on A. spicatum, "Least seen in years".

Schizophyllum sp., wood rot. New Hampshire.

Taphrina sp., leaf blister. Prominent spotting of maples throughout North Carolina.

Verticillium sp. (also reported as V. albo-atrum, V. dahliae), wilt.

Connecticut; Massachusetts, "More maples were removed than usual, apparently because dry weather caused death of wilt-affected trees"; New York, on A. platanoides; New Jersey, on A. rubrum and A. saccharum; Pennsylvania, on A. platanoides, mostly in the southeastern part of the State; Virginia, on A. platanoides and A. saccharum; West Virginia, "On A. platanoides in Marion County. In one case on young trees about 12 years old which have been growing well. Sections show borer injury several years ago. Another case on 35-year-old trees"; Michigan, "About the same number of cases determined by tissue plantings as in 1935. All cases in cities or towns."

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM

Guignardia aesculi, leaf blotch. Reported from the usual range, apparently less prevalent than usual. In Connecticut leaf blotch itself was reported only once but a similar trouble due to sun scorch was not uncommon.

Sphaeropsis sp., blotch. New Jersey.

ALEURITES

A number of diseases of tung-oil tree were reported from Louisiana, mostly as of slight or moderate importance, including branch canker and nut rot caused by Dothiorella (Botryosphaeria) sp., and crown girdle, interveinal browning, translucent spot, and white tree, all of undetermined cause. Crown rot caused by Diplodia natalensis was reported from Texas. In southern Mississippi numerous trees died from an undetermined cause. (P.D.R. 20: 263).

BETULA

Hypoxylon marginatum. Mississippi (host doubtful).

Nummularia punctulata. Mississippi.

CASTANEA

Endothia parasitica, blight. Recurrence was reported from California on C. dentata in the plantings in which it was found previously.

Penicillium sp., mold. Washington.

CASTANEA PUMILA

Endothia parasitica, blight. Virginia.

CATALPA

Mosaic, reported as due to virus. Washington.

CELTIS

Cylindrosporium sp., leaf spot. Iowa, in nurseries.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA

Armillaria mellea, mushroom root rot. Sacramento County, California.

First report on this host to Plant Disease Survey.

COTINUS COGGYARIA

Verticillium sp., wilt. Virginia (P.D.R. 21: 10).

CRATAEGUS

Bacillus amylovorus, fire blight. Less than usual in Massachusetts. Reported from New Jersey. Causing serious loss of blossoms in North Carolina, resulting in very low fruit production.

Entomosporium thuemenii, blight. Washington.

Fabraea maculata, blight. Connecticut, severe in the one case reported.

Gymnosporangium sp., rust. Washington.

G. clavipes, quince rust. Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

G. globosum, hawthorn rust. Massachusetts and Wisconsin, less than usual in both States.

EUCALYPTUS

Hendersonia eucalypti and Phyllosticta extensa, associated with leaf spot and twig canker. Common near Half Moon Bay, California, in January.

ILEX

Phomopsis sp., canker. Western Washington, at Puyallup and Olympia.

Frost injury. Washington.

JUGLANS CINEREA

Gnomonia leptostyla, leaf spot. New York.

Melanconium oblongum, blight. West Virginia.

JUGLANS NIGRA

Gnomonia leptostyla, leaf spot. Michigan, "Less than last year and much less than usual, probably because of the dry summer. Difficult to find until late in September. None was found on the three butternut (J. cinerea) trees examined in separate localities."

Dying due to heat and drought. Kansas, "A very large percentage of the walnut trees have died because of drought and heat. In many forest-tracts 100 percent of the walnut trees are dead."

JUNIPERUS SP.

Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme, rust. Connecticut, one report.

G. clavipes, quince rust. New Jersey.

G. juniperi-virginianae, apple rust. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme, rust. Wisconsin, in Columbia County; Maine, on J. communis depressa (prostrate juniper).

G. clavipes, quince rust. Maine, on J. communis depressa.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS

Gymnosporangium juvenescens, rust. Maine.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

Gymnosporangium clavipes, quince rust. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, South Carolina.

G. globosum, hawthorn rust. Maine, Massachusetts, New York.

G. juniperi-virginianae, apple rust. Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas. In several cases said to be less prevalent than usual. In Kansas, "The galls were again very small although not so small as in 1935, and there were not so many galls per tree as in 1935."

G. nidus-avis, rust. Maine, Georgia.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

Phyllosticta liriodendrica, leaf spot. Massachusetts, "Prevalent, but appeared late and caused far less defoliation than usual."

NYSSA SP.

Septobasidium curtisii. Mississippi.

PICEA SPP.

Chrysomyxa cassandrae, needle rust. Wisconsin, on P. mariana.

Cytospora kunzei, canker. (P.D.R. 21: 35, 55).

Melampsorella cerastii, rust. Wyoming on P. engelmannii.

Pythium debaryanum, damping-off. New Jersey.

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. Connecticut, on P. excelsa.

Tip blight, needle blight, caused by winter injury. New Jersey, Washington.

PINUS SPP.

Capnodium pini, sooty mold. Connecticut, one report on P. strobus.

Ceratostomella pini or C. ips, blue-stain. Pennsylvania.

Coleosporium campanulae, rust. New York, on P. sylvestris (P.D.R. 20: 358-359).

C. solidaginis, rust. Massachusetts (P.D.R. 20: 303); Connecticut, one report on P. rigida, four on P. resinosa; New Jersey.

C. vernoniae, rust. Texas, on P. palustris.

Cronartium comptoniae, rust. Massachusetts, on P. rigida and P. sylvestris; Connecticut, "One report on P. sinensis, a new host for the State. Produced II and III stages on sweet fern on inoculation."

C. quercuum, rust. Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and on P. banksiana in Wisconsin.

C. ribicola, white pine blister rust. The outstanding fact with regard to this disease in 1936 was its discovery for the first time on the very susceptible and very important sugar pine, P. lambertiana, within its natural range, in Oregon first and then in California. In Oregon the disease was first found in April on the Metolius River in Jefferson County and in the Siskiyou less than sixty miles from the California border near the boundary between Coos and Curry Counties. The first case of white pine blister rust ever to be reported for California was found during June in Del Norte County in the Siskiyou National Forest, on a single young sugar pine. Additional infections on sugar pine were found later in both States. For details of these discoveries see P.D.R. 20: 173-174, 220-221, 296; and also Supplement 99: 25-35, where a complete account of blister rust control and scouting activities during the year is given.

Cucurbitaria pithyophila, canker. Washington, on P. monticola in Spokane County.

Neopeckia coulteri, brown felt blight. Wyoming, on P. contorta.

Sphaeropsis malorum, leaf injury. Connecticut, one report on P. nigra (Austrian pine), complicated with weather injuries.

PLATANUS

Ceratostomella sp., trunk canker. Pennsylvania, less prevalent than usual.

Gnomonia veneta, anthracnose. Massachusetts, "Severe attack this year, many trees 75 percent defoliated early in the season"; Connecticut, less than usual; New Jersey; Pennsylvania, "About as usual, occurs in cities on occasional trees"; Mississippi (P.D.R. 20: 194); Michigan, "Less than usual and less than in 1935. Early weather warmer and dryer. The disease occurs generally in the southern half of the State in the range of the host"; Kansas, much less than usual and less than last year.

Microsphaera alni, powdery mildew. Delaware, New Jersey.

POPULUS

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Texas, Wisconsin.

Cytospora sp. plus winter injury causing canker or dieback. Washington.

Cytospora chrysosperma, canker. Reports did not indicate any especial change from the preceding year. In Iowa there was less than usual on P. dentata.

Dematophora sp., root rot. California, on nursery trees of Lombardy poplar in Alameda County.

Dothichiza populea, canker. Massachusetts, "More serious since many infected trees died during the dry summer. All plantings of Italian and Turkestan poplars seriously infected." Also reported from Rhode Island on Lombardy poplar, New Jersey, and from Wisconsin where there was less than last year.

"? Hypoxyylon sp., canker, probably the same as reported from Michigan, is spreading in Wisconsin. No laboratory determination made."
H. pruinatum, canker. Massachusetts, slight injury.
Marssonina sp., canker. California, in San Joaquin and Merced Counties.
Sphaeropsis sp., canker. "All plantings of Italian and Turkestan poplars in Massachusetts are seriously infected."
Taphrina johansonii, catkin disease. New Hampshire on P. tremuloides.
 Mosaic mottle (? virus). Washington, at Wenatchee.

PRUNUS

Bacterium pruni, bacterial spot. Delaware, "Foliage and twig infection on Prunus 'Othello', first report on this host. Found in a nursery planting in October." Illinois, on P. virginiana (P.D.R. 21: 116).
Dibotryon morbosum, black knot. Connecticut, on wild cherry; California, on P. demissa.
Podosphaera oxyacanthae, powdery mildew. Virginia (P.D.R. 20: 279).
Sclerotinia fructicola, brown rot. Minnesota "Moderate infection seen in September on bushes of P. japonica at the Fruit Breeding Farm. Host grown but little."

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA

"Stem twister". West Virginia, "Four trees in a nursery at Parkersburg affected in 10 percent of the twigs. Injury first noticed in April but probably occurred in 1935."

QUERCUS

Armillaria mellea, mushroom root rot. Massachusetts, "Most sporophores seen in ten years"; Wisconsin, "About as usual, secondary to drought injuries."
Endothia gyrosa. Mississippi.
Gnomonia veneta, anthracnose. Reported from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin, as less prevalent than usual.
Marssonina martini, leaf spot. Mississippi; on Q. prinus.
Monochaetia desmazierii, leaf spot. One report on white oak, Q. alba, in Connecticut, associated with Taphrina coerulescens.
Polyporus hispidus, heart rot. West Virginia, "Trees in one area on Chestnut Ridge, Monongalia County, are heavily infected. Infection is always accompanied by cankers upon which the sporophores appear. All oaks seem to be attacked."
Sphaeropsis sp. New Jersey, on Q. prinus.
Strumella coryneoides, canker. Continues to be fairly prevalent in Massachusetts, on black oak.
Taphrina coerulescens, leaf blister. Connecticut, on Q. alba; North Carolina, "Widely distributed and caused much alarm because of the serious blighting effects. Different kinds of oaks vary in susceptibility"; Mississippi; Texas, on Q. palustris and Q. virginiana; Illinois on Q. alba; Wyoming, on Q. gambellii in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

SALIX

- Armillaria mellea, mushroom root rot. California, in Los Angeles County.
Bacillus sp. reported as causing a blight. New Jersey.
Cytospora chrysosperma, canker. Connecticut, Wisconsin.
Fusicladium saliciperdu, scab. Very destructive in Maine. In Massachusetts there was less because of dry weather. Also reported from Connecticut and New Jersey.
Marssonina salicis, twig blight. Less serious than usual but still prevalent in Massachusetts.
Physalospora miyabeana, black canker. Reported on pussy willows from Berkeley, Kanawha, and Marshall Counties, West Virginia.
Valsa leucostoma, twig canker. Less prevalent in Massachusetts.

SCHINUS MOLLE

- Cuscuta subinclusa, dodder. Heavy infection of trees near Los Angeles, California, causing death of two in one location. (P.D.R. 21: 11).

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA

- Pestalozzia sp., associated with die-back. Los Angeles County, California. (P.D.R. 21: 79).

SORBUS AMERICANA

- Bacillus amylovorus, fire blight. Connecticut, Illinois.
Sphaeropsis sp., New Jersey.
Venturia inaequalis cinerascens (Fusicladium orbiculatum), scab. Illinois.
 Dieback caused by winter injury plus Cytospora invasion. Spokane, Washington.
 Stem canker caused by sunscald. Iowa, caused 75 percent loss in a nursery.
 Winter injury. Connecticut, one report, may have been complicated with previous dry weather.

TAXUS

- Sphaeropsis sp., twig blight. New Jersey.

THUJA

- Phytophthora sp., tip blight. New Jersey, Middlesex County.

ULMUS

- Cephalosporium sp., wilt. Massachusetts (P.D.R. 21: 58-59). Connecticut, "Isolated in culture from nineteen reports, scattered over the State, in Windham, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, and Fairfield Counties."
Ceratostomella ulmi, Dutch elm disease. See various notes in the Reporter, and Supplement 99: 18-25.
Coniothyrium ulmi, leaf spot. Iowa.
Gloeosporium inconspicuum, leaf spot. Iowa, in nursery.
Gnomonia ulmea, black leaf spot. Few reports were received, and none indicating injury.

Phyllactinia corylea, powdery mildew. Caused severe premature defoliation throughout North Carolina.

Polyporus squamosus. On trunk of injured U. americana in Connecticut.
Sphaeropsis sp., canker. Less than usual in Wisconsin.

Verticillium sp., wilt. Massachusetts (P.D.R. 21: 53-59); Connecticut,

"Eight reports from cultures, in Windham, Hartford, New London, New Haven, and Fairfield Counties"; Indiana (P.D.R. 21: 37).

Mosaic (virus ?). New York, on Long Island; Virginia. (P.D.R. 20: 227).

D I S E A S E S O F O R N A M E N T A L A N D M I S C E L L A N E O U S P L A N T S

What was said in the introductory statement to the section on Tree Diseases applies to this section also.

Carter, J. C. Leaf diseases of nursery stock in Illinois in 1936. Reporter 21: 115-118.

Guba, E. F. Plant disease notes from Massachusetts. Reporter 20: 302-303.

Harrar, J. G. Powdery mildews collected in Virginia. Reporter 20: 278-279.

Huber, Glenn A. Plant diseases in western Washington. Reporter 20: 332-333.

Jones, Leon K. Observations on plant diseases in Washington in 1936.

Reporter 20: 230-236.

Linn, Manson B. A list of diseases found on economic plants on Staten Island (Richmond County), New York from 1932 to 1936. Reporter 21: 73-76.

Pirone, P. P. Diseases of herbaceous ornamentals in New York in 1936. Reporter 20: 324-326.

Ruehle, Geo. D. An epiphytotic of algal spot in south Florida. Reporter 20: 221-222.

Schmidt, Robert. Relative susceptibility of certain varieties of dahlias to root-knot nematode. Reporter 21: 32-33.

Woodbury, George W. Effects of the autumn 1935 cold wave on ornamentals in northern Idaho. Reporter 21: 66.

Yarwood, Cecil E. Unreported powdery mildews. Reporter 21: 80-182.

ABELIA

Heterodera marioni, root knot. California, Alameda County.

ACONITUM

Sclerotium delphinii, root and crown rot. New Jersey.

Heterodera marioni, root knot. Vermont. (P.D.R. 20: 324).

AGERATUM

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. New Jersey.

AJUGA

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. New Jersey (P.D.R. 20: 198).

ALTHAEA ROSEA

Cercospora althaeina, leaf spot. Collected at Ithaca, New York, for the first time in 20 years. Also reported from Texas and Iowa.

Puccinia malvacearum, rust. Connecticut, usual amount; New York; New Jersey, found as early as March 13; Pennsylvania, usual amount; Wisconsin, less; Michigan, less, "Fewer inquiries about rust control than in any season for at least 10 years".

Heterodera marioni, root knot. Texas.

AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS

Pythium debaryanum, damping-off. Connecticut, "One report of seedling trouble with love-lies-bleeding; a new host to the State." This is the first report to the Survey of the organism on this host.

AMPELOPSIS

Guignardia bidwellii, black rot leaf spot. Connecticut, on A. tricuspidata, usual amount, more than last year; New York, much more than usual, especially prevalent in southeastern New York; Texas.

Septoria ampelopsidis, leaf spot. Iowa, in nurseries. First report from State.

ANCHUSA

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. Connecticut, "One report, a new host to State."

ANEMONE

Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. New Jersey.

Heterodera marioni, root knot. Connecticut, in greenhouse, new to State. New York, on A. sylvestris.

Mosaic (virus). California, on A. japonica.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS

Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. Connecticut in greenhouse, new host to State.

Oidium sp., powdery mildew. Powdery mildew does not seem to have been reported previously on snapdragon in this country. In 1936 Guba reported its occurrence in October in a greenhouse in Massachusetts, where the grower said he had observed it frequently in past years (P.D.R. 20: 303), and Kirby found a single case in a greenhouse at Boyertown, Pennsylvania, in December. The whole planting was heavily covered.

Phyllosticta antirrhini, leaf blight. West Virginia, Cabell County.

Phytophthora sp., wilt. Minnesota, "Observed only on plants growing in cloth houses in which approximately 1 percent of several thousand plants were wilting at the time of inspection. Temperature and humidity were both high. No reports on outdoor plants most of which were burned by the heat."

Phytophthora cactorum, stem rot and wilt. New Jersey, in greenhouses (P.D.R. 20: 293-294).

Puccinia antirrhini, rust. In Connecticut and New York there was the usual amount, in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota less, in Kansas it was not observed in 1936, in California more was reported. Rust also was reported from New Jersey, District of Columbia, Texas, and Washington. Reports are as follows: Massachusetts--Least seen in years. Slight loss. Minnesota--Observed only around Twin Cities. Abundant in greenhouses in spring, and scattered infections out-of-doors during latter part of May and early June. No reports late in the season; too dry and too hot. California--More than usual. All varieties immune prior to 1936 became heavily infected this year. Outbreak of rust in "rust-resistant" varieties due to appearance of a new strain of the rust pathogen. Weather is apparently rarely a limiting factor.

Sclerotinia minor, minor drop rot. Connecticut, two reports, in greenhouse.

S. sclerotiorum, stem rot. Michigan, "More than usual. Observed commonly in forcing stocks in January and February. Poor drainage and poor ventilation are contributing factors."

Verticillium albo-atrum, verticillium wilt. Massachusetts, California (autumn of 1935). (P.D.R. 20: 125-126, 302).

Deterred blossoming. Connecticut, "A physiological trouble new to State. Flowers bloom normally, stop and start to bloom again."

Mosaic (virus). Kansas, "Noted in several gardens. Plants stunted, mottled-chlorotic (near other plants affected by cucumber no. 1 virus)."

AQUILEGIA

Septoria sp., leaf spot. On A. alpina in Connecticut, "One report of considerable injury under moist conditions; trouble new to State."

Mosaic (virus). Kansas, on A. coerulea in a garden in Manhattan, first report for State.

ARBUTUS UNEDO

Septoria unedonis, leaf spot. Oregon, first report in America.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Oregon 1933, Florida 1935. Only reports of occurrence on this host. (P.D.R. 21: 31-32).

ASTER

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Connecticut, one report on A. frikartii. This is the first report to the Survey on this host.

Coleosporium solidaginis, rust. Connecticut, on A. alpinus.

AZALEA

Exobasidium vaccinii, leaf curl. California, in Alameda, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties; Mississippi, on A. nudiflora.

Phomopsis sp., bark blight. Massachusetts.

Sporocybe azaleae, bud blight. Massachusetts, a very destructive disease, general in the State and has been found on some wild plants.
Trichothecium lignorum, Massachusetts. Has been commonly isolated and inoculations show it to be an active parasite.
Verticillium albo-atrum. Massachusetts.

BEGONIA

Armillaria mellea, mushroom root rot. San Mateo County, California, on tuberous begonia.
Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. New Jersey.
 ? Virus disease. Spokane and Pierce Counties, Washington.
 Leaf blight, non-par. Washington.
 Leaf scorch due to lack of nitrogen, followed by Botrytis. New Jersey.

BELAMCANDA

Heterosporium gracile, leaf spot. Los Angeles County, California.

BUXUS

See P.D.R. 20: 276-277 for a report on boxwood diseases in Virginia, by J. G. Harrar and S. A. Wingard. The following fungi were associated: Fusarium, Macrophoma candollei, Nectria rousselliana, Phoma, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Verticillium, and Volutella buxi. Macrophoma candollei, Phyllosticta sp., and Volutella buxi were found in a survey in Massachusetts (P.D.R. 21: 57), and M. candollei and Nectria rousselliana were reported from New Jersey.

CALENDULA

Cercospora calendulae, leaf spot, was first noticed in Virginia, in 1933, and has been increasing since. It causes a severe blight of affected plants but is easily controlled. (P.D.R. 20: 277-278).
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, drop. Texas.
 Spotted wilt (virus). About 10 to 15 percent of the Masterpiece variety developed symptoms characteristic of spotted wilt in greenhouse plantings in Michigan. In California 5 percent infection was observed at Colma in November.

CALLISTEPHUS CHINENSIS

Coleosporium solidaginis, rust. Reported as severe on the varieties Freedom, Nancy, and Queen Mary, in Connecticut. Also reported from Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, and California.
Erysiphe polygoni, powdery mildew. New Jersey.
Fusarium conglutinans callistephi, wilt. In Pennsylvania injury from wilt was favored by low moisture and high temperatures and there was more loss than usual. In Minnesota wilt was reported only from St. Paul, where it caused 100 percent loss in Queen of the Market and occurred in varying amounts in other varieties among several thousand plants grown in cloth houses from supposedly resistant seed obtained

from a firm in Chicago and another in California. It was not reported on outdoor plants, most of which dried up during the hot weather. The disease was also reported from New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and from Tacoma, Washington.

Phomopsis callistephi, stem canker. Wisconsin, serious only in shade grown plants.

Spotted wilt (virus). California, in Alameda, San Benito, and Monterey Counties.

Yellows (virus). Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Washington, and California, mostly in about the usual amounts. However, the abundance of the leafhoppers early in the summer permitted more infection than usual in Michigan. In Wisconsin, on the other hand, it was said to be so hot that the vectors were scarce and less yellows developed. In Minnesota also there was possibly less than usual, but heat injury was so severe as to overshadow everything else.

CAMELLIA

Pleospora sp., leaf spot. Washington, in Gray's Harbor County.

Sphaeropsis sp., leaf spot. New Jersey, Union County.

Leaf spot caused by physiological burning. Washington.

CAMPANULA

Coleosporium campanulae, rust. New York, on C. rapunculoides, associated with rust on Pinus sylvestris (P.D.R. 20: 358-359).

CELOSIA CRISTATA

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. One report in Connecticut, the first report in the Survey files on this host.

CENTRANTHUS RUBER

Ramularia centranthi, leaf spot. California.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS

Stagonospora chenopodii, leaf spot. Said to be present each year on "Good King Henry" in the vegetable gardens at the New York Agricultural College.

CHRYSANTHEMUM HORTORUM

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Connecticut, Texas.

Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. New Jersey.

Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi, leaf spot. New York.

Erysiphe cichoracearum, powdery mildew. Connecticut, one report of severe injury; New York; New Jersey; Delaware, very prevalent on hardy chrysanthemums during September; Pennsylvania, occurs all year in greenhouses, of slight importance; Washington.

Fumago vagans, sooty mold. New Jersey.

Puccinia chrysanthemi, rust. New York, severe in several greenhouses on Long Island; Washington, in Pierce County.

Rhizoctonia sp., root rot. Texas.

Septoria sp., leaf spot. Washington, Pierce County.

S. chrysanthemella (S. chrysanthemi), leaf spot. New Jersey and Texas.

S. obesa, leaf spot. Destructive on Long Island in October. (P.D.R. 20: 326).

Verticillium sp., verticillium wilt. New Jersey, reported as V. dahliae. Washington, general in greenhouses.

Yellows (aster yellows virus), is infrequently found in New York. In Michigan, one instance was observed of serious loss in a greenhouse and a few diseased plants were seen in other plantings.

Cuscuta sp., dodder. New Jersey.

Aphelenchoides fragariae, leaf nematode, was severe in one Connecticut nursery on Mercury, Cavalier, and Granny Scoville varieties.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM

Yellows (aster yellows virus). In Kansas some pasture lands with thousands of wild daisy plants had in certain large areas 50 percent of the plants affected with this virus.

CIRSIIUM ARVENSE

? Fusarium sp., associated with wilt, was reported from Washington. The Survey has no other report in its files of a Fusarium on Canada thistle. Puccinia obtegens, rust. Washington.

CLARKIA ELEGANS

Pucciniastrum pustulatum, rust, was reported from New York, for the first time in the United States outside of Alaska, on greenhouse plants in December. (P.D.R. 21: 11).

Fasciation (undet.), was reported from Connecticut, the first time this trouble has been recorded on this host in Survey reports.

COLEUS

Verticillium sp., verticillium wilt. Connecticut, one report.

Heterodera marioni, root knot. Connecticut, new host to State, in greenhouse on C. blumei.

CRASSULA

Armilleria mellea, mushroom root rot. California, in Los Angeles County, the first report on this host to the Survey.

CYCLAMEN

Fusarium sp., stem rot. New Jersey, the first report on the host in the Survey files.

Phyllosticta sp., leaf spot. New Jersey.

Heterodera marioni, root knot. New Jersey.

Stunt (undet.), was said to be serious in some Los Angeles County, California, greenhouses, and also occurred in Ventura and Alameda Counties.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

Gymnosporangium clavipes, quince rust. One report in Connecticut.

DAHLIA

Armillaria mellea, mushroom root rot. California, Monterey County.

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Reported as new on dahlia in Connecticut.

Erysiphe sp., powdery mildew. New Jersey; Delaware, very prevalent during September.

Fusarium sp., rot. New Jersey.

Mosaic (virus). More than usual was reported from Wisconsin, where it seemed to be worse in dry weather. It was also reported from New York and New Jersey.

Ring spot (virus), was general in the American Dahlia Society test garden at East Lansing, Michigan, more than 100 varieties being affected.

Stunt (virus). New York and Pennsylvania.

Root desiccation in storage, due to immaturity when frosted, was reported from Seattle, Washington.

DELPHINIUM

Bacterium delphinii, black spot. Massachusetts, least observed in years; Pennsylvania, observed at only one place, at Lancaster; Michigan, not important because of dry season; Wisconsin, less than usual.

Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. Less than usual in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, also reported from New York.

Erysiphe polygoni, powdery mildew. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Minnesota (Erysiphe sp.), and Washington. In Minnesota the disease was observed only in the eastern part of the State, where there was more than usual. Very heavy infections occurred in both watered and unwatered gardens.

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. Connecticut.

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania 93 percent loss was observed in one three-acre field.

Mosaic (virus). Pennsylvania.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS

Alternaria dianthi, branch rot. Connecticut (reported as black leaf spot), New York, Pennsylvania, Texas.

Botrytis cinerea, gray mold. Massachusetts, New Jersey.

Corticium vagum (Rhizoctonia solani), stem rot. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, and Kansas in greenhouses only.

Fusarium sp. Wilt was reported from New York and New Jersey. Stem rot was said to be general and serious in many plantings of the very susceptible Matchless variety in Michigan, while the variety Senator was reported as resistant.

Uromyces caryophyllinus, rust. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California.

ECHIUM

Dematophora sp., root rot. San Mateo County, California.

ERIGERON

Yellows (aster yellows virus), was noted on wild "colt's tail" plants at a number of places in Kansas.

ERYTHRONIUM

Uromyces heterodermus, rust. Washington, in King County.

EUONYMUS

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Connecticut.

Microsphaera alni, powdery mildew. Illinois, on E. atropurpureus.

EUPATORIUM

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. New Jersey (P.D.R. 20: 198).

FREESIA

Bacterium marginatum, scab. Washington.

Fusarium sp., corm rot and wilt. New York.

GARDENIA

Botrytis cinerea, bud blight. Washington.

Phomopsis sp., canker and gall. New Jersey and Washington.

Phyllosticta sp., die-back. New Jersey.

Oedema, non-par. New Jersey.

GARRYA ELLIPTICA

Cercospora glomerata, leaf spot. Santa Barbara, California.

GERBERA JAMESONII

Phytophthora sp., root rot. California.

GLADIOLUS

Bacterium gummosudans, leaf spot. Wisconsin.

B. marginatum, scab. Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota in the Twin City region only, Wisconsin, Michigan, western Washington. In Minnesota infection was heavy on the corms of some varieties but heat injury obscured all other damage during the growing season. In Michigan the disease was more serious than usual in spite of the very dry season until September. In Wisconsin scab and corm rots, including Fusarium and Penicillium, were less abundant than usual because of dry weather although the diseases developed rapidly after rains. Early dug corms were very clean.

Fusarium sp., corm rot and wilt. Corm rot was reported from Pennsylvania (F. oxysporum), New Jersey, Texas, and Wisconsin. Wilt is rapidly becoming very serious in commercial plantings in Michigan. There was much more than usual in 1936 and some of the most susceptible varieties suffered heavy losses.

Penicillium gladioli, corn rot. Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Pythium sp., dry rot. Texas.

Sclerotinia gladioli, sclerotial rot. In Minnesota the disease was reported only from two localities. Excessive heat caused so much injury that it was difficult to estimate the damage due to the disease but it was probably more serious than the reports indicate, since there was so much last year. The disease was also reported from western Washington.

Septoria gladioli, hard rot. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Mosaic (virus). Pennsylvania, California.

GYPSOPHILA

Bacterium gypsophilae, crown gall. New Jersey.

Fusarium sp., damping-off. Connecticut, one report on seedlings of

G. alba.

HEDERA HELIX

Vermicularia sp., leaf spot. Washington.

Leaf blight, non-par. Washington.

HELIOTROPIMUM

Heterodera marioni, root knot. Connecticut, in greenhouse, new host in State.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS

Mottle mosaic (virus). Oregon (P.D.R. 20: 199).

HIBISCUS OCULIROSEUS

Puccinia hibisciata, rust. Pennsylvania, one collection, in Berks County, July 21.

HYDRANGEA

Oidium sp., powdery mildew. Minnesota, one report of heavy infection in a greenhouse containing 500 to 600 plants.

Interveinal necrosis, caused by disturbed water relation. Washington.

IRIS

Bacillus aroideae, soft rot, was observed in serious amounts in Michigan for the first time in several years.

B. carotovorus, soft rot, followed borer injury in Massachusetts. In Wisconsin, it came late after rains. It was bad in two nurseries, but generally less than usual. Also reported from New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

Bacterium tardicrescens, bacterial blight. The drought of the latter part of May and during July and August apparently reduced injury in iris beds at Amherst, Massachusetts.

Botrytis cinerea, blossom blight, caused slight injury in Massachusetts.

B. convoluta, crown rot, was found in the same localities, in Ramsey and Dakota Counties, in Minnesota as in the last two years. It was more severe than in 1935, but less so than in 1934.

Didymellina iridis (Heterosporium gracile), leaf spot. Greatly increased prevalence in Michigan was attributed to susceptible soft growth resulting from warm weather early in the season, and very wet cool weather in May favoring infection. The disease developed very extensively in plantings where old leaves were not burned early. Leaf spot was unusually severe in western Washington also, especially on bulbous iris in the Puget Sound area. Other States reporting the disease are Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and California.

Puccinia iridis, rust, was reported as epiphytotic on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. Susceptibility of varieties and species as observed in California was reported by M. T. Gardner as follows: "Numerous varieties are resistant. A trace occurred on Padre, Santa Barbara, Purissima, San Luis Rey, Lady Foster, Shining Water, and California Blue. Modoc and New Albion were susceptible, and Santa Fe, San Rafael, Pale Moonlight, Ivory Coast, and Plume-d-Or very susceptible. The disease was bad on I. longipetala, and present on I. microsiphon and I. douglasiana." Rust was also reported from Texas.

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. New Jersey.

Mosaic (virus), was observed in San Mateo County, California, on the variety Supreme.

Dying of leaves from the tips, cause unknown. In Minnesota this type of injury was very extensive throughout the season. That occurring early (in May) was attributed largely to winter injury. From much of the material wilting in middle and late season Fusarium was isolated.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS

Various diseases were reported, of which the following may be listed: Phytonomas fascians, fasciation, was reported from Michigan, where it occurred about as usual. It is controlled by thorough soil sterilization.

Mosaic (virus). New Jersey, Kansas, and California.

Spotted wilt (virus). California.

LIGUSTRUM

? Glomerella cingulata. Canker and blight, probably due to this organism, was found in Manhattan and Abilene, Kansas, causing considerable damage to hedges.

Phomopsis sp., gall. Tennessee.

Rosellinia (Dematophora) necatrix, root rot. California, in Butte, Napa, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties.

LILIUM

Bacillus carotovorus, soft rot. Massachusetts.

Bacterium destructans. Soft rot of bulbs and stems attributed to this organism was reported from West Virginia.

Botrytis sp., gray mold. New York, Pennsylvania on L. candidum (Madonna lily), Wisconsin.

B. elliptica, blight, was serious in one planting of L. formosanum (Philippine lily) in Rhode Island (F.D.R. 21: 87). L. candidum and L. regale (regal lily) became seriously affected in Michigan following very heavy rainfall in September, and hybrid lilies were also heavily infected. Leaves were severely damaged in home gardens in western Washington.

Mosaic (virus), caused the failure of 3,500 bulbs of L. longiflorum giganteum, imported from Japan, in a greenhouse in San Francisco, California. It was also reported from Massachusetts, New York, and Wisconsin.

Basal stem rot, due to mixed infection. Washington.

LYCIUM HALIMIFOLIUM

Puccinia tumidipes, rust. South Dakota.

MATTHIOLA INCANA

Bacterium sp., blight, caused total loss in the seed crop of some varieties in San Benito County, California.

Mosaic (virus), occurred at Berkeley and San Pablo, California. It causes breaking of the blossoms.

MONARDA DIDYMA

Puccinia menthae, rust. Connecticut.

NARCISSUS

Botrytis polyblastis, "English fire", was unusually severe in the Puget Sound area of western Washington.

Fusarium bulbigenum, bulb rot. Washington, in Pierce County.

Stagonospora curtisii, leaf scorch, also was severe in the Puget Sound region of Washington.

Ditylenchus dipsaci (Anguillulina dipsaci), bulb nematode, was reported from Michigan as ruining a planting of daffodils for winter forcing. The bulbs were grown in Washington.

Mosaic (virus). California.

NERIUM OLEANDER

Bacterium tonellianum, bacterial gall. Connecticut, the first report of its occurrence in the State.

PACHYSANDRA

Volutella pachysandrae, blight, was observed to be very serious in one planting in New Jersey.

PAEONIA

Botrytis paeoniae, blight. New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington.

Cercospora variicolor, leaf spot. Iowa, light infection in nurseries.
Cladosporium paeoniae, leaf blight. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin. In Michigan the disease was observed in extremely serious form in one twenty-acre planting. The plants were dwarfed and were practically defoliated in some varieties.

Coniothyrium sp., causing wilting and killing of flower stems of tree peony (P. moutan) in California (P.D.R. 20: 236-238). Probably identical with C. fuckelii.

Phytophthora sp., blight. Minnesota.

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, stem rot. New York.

Septoria paeoniae berolinensis, leaf spot, was reported as much less prevalent than in 1935 when it was first observed in variety test plots at East Lansing, Michigan. The disease was also reported from Oregon for the first time, although the specimen had been collected in 1914. (P.D.R. 20: 89).

Hot weather injury was reported from Kansas. The plants died down early after blooming. New buds formed on the crown as they do in the fall when the plant normally becomes dormant. Plants in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields behaved similarly, so it would seem that the trouble was not due to a soil moisture relation.

PANDANUS

Diplodia natalensis, causing death of plants of P. javanicus variegatus, was reported from Alabama, the first record on this host in the Survey files. (P.D.R. 20: 238).

PASSIFLORA

Sclerotinia sp., causing collar rot. California.

PELARGONIUM

Bacterium erodii, bacterial leaf spot. Connecticut.

Botrytis sp., tip blight. Washington.

Mosaic (virus), Washington.

PENTSTEMON

Puccinia andropogonis pentstemonis, rust. Connecticut, in nursery, new to the State on cultivated P. unilateralis x torreyi and P. acuminatus.

PETUNIA

Fusarium sp., wilt. Washington, Whitman County.

Oidium sp., powdery mildew. West Virginia. This seems to be a rare disease on petunia, only one other record being known for the United States, from New York in 1930.

Cuscuta sp., dodder. Texas.

Yellows (aster yellows virus). In Michigan typical symptoms of aster yellows were observed in one variety in September.

PHILADELPHUS

Septoria philadelphi, leaf spot. In nurseries in Iowa.

PHLOX

Erysiphe cichoracearum, powdery mildew. In Minnesota the disease was observed only in Ramsey County; where heavy infection occurred in many gardens late in the season. The variety Columbia was said to be susceptible. Powdery mildew reported as this species occurred also in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Illinois.

Oidium sp., powdery mildew. New York, in growing point of young flower heads, in leaves and blossoms. Delaware, very prevalent during September. Texas.

Pyrenochaeta phloxidis, stem blight. New York.

Septoria divaricata, leaf spot. New York.

Sphaerotheca humuli, powdery mildew. New York.

Wilt, cause unknown. Washington.

PIQUERIA (Stevia)

Yellows. Michigan, plants in greenhouse showed typical symptoms of aster yellows virus in November. Identity not proved by inoculation.

POINSETTIA

Sclerotinia sp., stem rot. Washington, in Puget Sound area.

? Virus disease. Washington.

PRIMULA

Botrytis sp., leaf blight. Washington.

Phytophthora primulae, bacterial spot. California.

RANUNCULUS

Botrytis sp., blight. California.

RESEDA ODORATA

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. Connecticut.

RHODODENDRON

Alternaria sp., damping-off. Connecticut, reported once on seedlings of R. catawbiense.

Botrytis sp., Seedling blight was reported from New Jersey; twig blight from Washington.

Chrysomyxa piperiana, rust. Washington.

Ramularia sp., leaf spot. California.

Rhizoctonia solani, damping-off. Connecticut, on R. catawbiense.

ROSA

Bacterium tumefaciens, crown gall. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Washington, California.

Botrytis sp. Bud blight was reported from New Jersey (B. cinerea), and Texas. Foliage and stem injury occurred in California.

Diplocarpon rosae, black spot, was widely reported, as usual. In Michigan it was said to be much less prevalent in forcing houses than formerly due to the use of Selocide for the control of red spider. On garden plants it developed late but caused defoliation in September.

SAINTPAULIA

Botrytis sp., botrytis rot. New York, may be severe on African violet in poorly managed greenhouses.

SCABIOSA

Yellows (California aster yellows virus). California, at Colma, San Mateo County.

SEDUM

Sclerotium delphinii, crown rot. New Jersey.

SPIRAEA

Cylindrosporium filipendulae, leaf spot. Iowa, on young stock in nurseries.

SYRINGA

Bacterium syringae, bacterial blight, was not seen in the usual locations in Massachusetts. In Michigan there was much more than usual. Infection was general in one nursery specializing in lilacs. It was severe in young grafted plants, killing as many as 20 percent of the grafts of some varieties. The disease was also reported from Connecticut.

Botrytis cinerea, leaf spot and blossom blight. New Jersey.

Gloeosporium sp., leaf and shoot blight. Massachusetts.

Microsphaera alni, powdery mildew. See the Reporter, 21: 134-138, for a note on the relative susceptibility of lilacs to powdery mildew, by Ivan H. Crowell. The disease was widely reported, as usual.

Phoma sp., leaf spot. Wisconsin.

Phyllosticta syringae, leaf spot. Washington.

Graft blight caused by graft incompatibility. Observed in Massachusetts but caused little injury.

TAGETES

Botrytis sp., blight. New Jersey.

Fusarium conglutinans, wilt. California, Los Angeles County.

TROPAEOLUM MAJUS

Spotted wilt (virus). California.

TULIPA

Botrytis tulipae, fire. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington.

"Petalinus leaf", non-parasitic. Connecticut, one report of petals turned half leaf.

VIOLA

- Cercospora violae, leaf spot. On pansy, V. tricolor, in Connecticut, bad in the one case reported.
- Colletotrichum violae-tricoloris, anthracnose. On pansy in Connecticut, one report on old plants. On Viola sp. in Texas.
- Phyllosticta sp., leaf spot. California.
- Puccinia violae, rust. New Hampshire, Connecticut.
- Rhizoctonia sp., root rot. Minnesota, in Twin Cities region on pansy.
- Sclerotium delphinii, stem rot. California.
- Sphaceloma violae, scab. Pennsylvania.

YUCCA

- Coniothyrium concentricum, leaf spot. Connecticut, one report, fungus new to State.

ZANTEDESCHIA

- Phytophthora sp., bud rot. Washington.
- Spotted wilt (virus). California.

ZINNIA

- Alternaria sp., damping-off. Reported once in Connecticut, on seedlings.
- Cercospora atricincta, leaf spot. Texas.
- Erysiphe cichoracearum, powdery mildew. Delaware, Virginia, Texas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas.
- Rhizoctonia bataticola, charcoal rot. Texas.
- R. solani, root rot. Texas.
- Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, stem rot. California, ruined greenhouse crop at Colma.
- Curly top (virus). Idaho (P.D.R. 21: 54).
- Mosaic (virus). Kansas.
- Spotted wilt (virus). California.
- Yellows (aster yellows virus), was observed in Michigan for the first time in September. Asters nearby were ruined by yellows.